The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,694—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Baypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA 1,059 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA 840 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage.................Rs. 500
Second Class passage .... „ 335

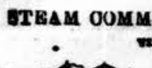
The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(1st and 2nd Class including Wine; 3rd Class without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

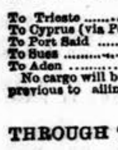


THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on or about TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig on the 15th January, 1880.

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 132 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

WANTED.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR WANTED.

WANTED, on 1st Division of the Chhattisgurh State Railway, a COMPETENT PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR at a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. None but steady men thoroughly up to the work need apply.

Copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) must be sent to the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgurh State Railway, Nagpur.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgurh State Railway.

BEDFORD'S Patent Rubber Seals.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to SELL their PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE, commonly known as

FORBES' ICE,

AT AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY NATURAL OR MACHINE MADE ICE IN BOMBAY.

Applications for large quantities should be made to the Manager, Mr. T. KYLE, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

The blocks of Ice, 9 inches in thickness and weighing 5 cwt each, can be cut on the premises to any size required. Ice in any quantities immediately supplied to up-country stations on receipt of written orders, the actual cost of numdas, cooly hire, &c., alone being charged for.

Vessels in the harbour supplied on the most liberal terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT RUBBER HAND STAMP

Promptly supplied at the Factory of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company,

MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th Dec.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
					1880.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(s)	KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	21st do.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	23rd Dec. 1879
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Jan., 1880
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	20th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.
ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	13th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	31st do.
BANGALORE	2343	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE of the contractor's tools, plant, &c., at Messrs. GLOVER and Co.'s premises, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, will be continued on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon from lot No. 211.

SALE OF GREEN COPPERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee and on account and at the risk of Thucker Premjee Kavul—

Ex S. S. SINGAPUR.

396 Barrels Green Copperas.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th December at 3-30 p. m., a consignment of English made gold jewellery consisting of

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Albert Chains.
Gold Neck Chains.
Chatelaine Watches, &c., &c.

The above are all of the best manufacture and will be found suitable for Christmas presents, &c., &c., and are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

15 boxes Grand Champagne Universal in quarts and pints.
7 boxes Renaudin Bollinger and Co.'s Ay Champagne, dry, extra quality.
5 boxes carte d'Or.
5 boxes Red Sparkling Burgundy.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases grey dhoties.
5 cases white checks.
2 cases hats and topees comprising, long black beaver, white felt, black, blue and drab, soft felt, long and short crowned, white felt hard helmets, &c.

A quantity of household furniture, comprising blackwood chest of drawers, dining, drawing room, pier, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation couches, chiffonier hadstand, whatnots, drawing-room, easy and arm chairs, bedstead, dinner service, glassware, Japanese trays and boxes, liquor cases, writing cases, albums, decanters &c., 5 cases Anglo-Swiss condensed milk (milk maid brand).

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

AB—MDF—1-20—20 cases lip chimney ½ inch, ex s.s. Lorne.

By order of the Administrator-General.

The effects of the late Lulloo Shamji, consisting of gold sackla, googri and hem, and silver anklets.

AT 2 P. M.

1. English built circular glass fronted miniature brougham. And any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., without reserve.

A consignment of Cashmere goods consisting of tea trays, boats, sets of boxes, cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands, and racks, small serais, glove boxes, paper, knives, teapoys, writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, work boxes.

These are of superior workmanship, and are suitable for Christmas presents, and are now on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 172, Land's End, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned walnut-wood, semi-grand pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, choice plants in pots, &c., the property of LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, the same comprises plain, thin, stem glassware, handsome superior porcelain white and gold green band dinner, richly gilt and painted real China breakfast and richly painted superior porcelain, white blue and gold dessert services, best plated vegetable and hot-water dishes, epergne cruet, egg, and ice cream frames, lunch dish, bread basket, spoons and forks in mahogany case, fish knife and fork, mother-o'-pearl dessert knives and forks, nut crackers, table and piano candlesticks, Mappin's best steel table cutlery and handsome French-polished furniture, comprising, dining, drawing-room, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy, low, folding and Malet and Madras pattern arm and without chairs, Madras pattern sideboard tete-a-tete, triped stands, lady's writing table, pier tables with toilet glasses attached, teapoys, toilet stands, hatstand with stick and umbrella rack, screens, splendid four posts bedstead, Madras pattern single bedstead, clothes and gown presses, light bed-room chairs, bed-room sofas, chest of drawers, almyra for clothes and gowns; dressing and cheval glasses, towel horses, a sweet-toned walnutwood, semi-grand pianoforte by Richard Lipp, with glass insulators, walnutwood mahogany revolving piano stools, handsome Brussel's carpet, a four light hanging argand lustre, by Tucker and Son, Hinks and Silber's patent kerosine oil table lamps, real China flower jars and vases on stands, parian figures, table ornaments, flower pots, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, choice plants in pots, &c.

The property of Col Annesley, Madras Cavalry, proceeded to England—

1 handsome English built mail phaeton waggonette, by Silk and Son.

1 set English-built brass mounted double harness, 2 ladies' and 1 gentleman's saddle.

Also the property of L. Fletcher, Esq., late of Bombay, Solicitor.

A first-class landau by Peters and Sons of London, painted and lined in good taste and in superior condition.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Godown No. 16, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Tarrachund Sittaram and on account and at the risk of Chapsey Bhara—

B T—200 bags Rangoon table rice.

Also by order of Messrs. Meerzamull Shewbux and Bhugwandass Bhagla and on account of the concerned—

400 bags mill cargo rice.
300 bags Rangoon table rice, in small lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh hams in canvas, just received per steamer Columbia and Britannia. Price 10 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th December 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

[illegible] Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

DANISH BUTTER,

Choicest Quality.

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

TOWN HALL,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 16TH DEC.,
AT NINE P. M.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, (where a plan of the Hall may be seen), ROSE & Co.'s, & THACKER & Co.'s

Reserved Seats (numbered), Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third Seats, Re. 1.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th December, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1880.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE,
Bombay, 13th December 1879. Agent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS.

THE cheapest, surest and most efficacious remedy in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c., &c., &c.

Sold in phials at 4, 6 and 10 annas each, by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS,

AT the BOMBAY DEFENCES OFFICE at Mazagon, on the 5th January, at noon,

1 Wooden Sailing Barge.
1 Sliding Gunter-rigged Yacht, BLACK BUCK, of about 10 Tons, with her Mast, Sails, &c., as she now lies, also about 1 Ton of Lead Ballast.
1 Cutter 35' long 6'-0 beam without masts, oars or sails.

For permission to view apply to Mr. J. JONES, Defences Offices, Mazagon, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

SALE OF BOATS, STEAMER, &c.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for BOMBAY DEFENCES at his Office in Mazagon up to 15th January, 1880, at noon for the purchase of THE IRON TUG STEAMER CAMEL, of about 100 Tons measurement and 90 H. P., as she now lies off the Defences Bunder at Mazagon.

ALSO, 8 SADDLE-BACKED IRON BARGES as they now lie off the Defences Bunder at Mazagon.

ALSO, 1 SADDLE-BACKED IRON BARGE as she now lies sunk near the Apollo Bunder.

For permission to view apply to Mr. J. JONES, Defences Workshops, Mazagon, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

⁂ A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL on the NEW ISSUE SHARES is made PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1880, as follows :—

Rs. 200 per Share on the Rs. 1,000 Share.
„ 100 „ „ „ 500 „

Interest will be allowed at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on the calls paid before their due dates.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th December 1879.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANNY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of COAL and MILL STORES for the above Company, to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1880. The Tenders must be returned on or before 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock a.m. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, 32, Elphinstone Circle. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 12th December 1879.

JUST RECEIVED.

'XMAS BOW BELLS.
'XMAS LONDON SOCIETY.
'XMAS BRADDONS.
ROUTLEDGE'S ANNUAL.
HOOD'S ANNUAL.
BOW BELLS ANNUAL.
CASSELL'S ALMANAC.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC.
BOW BELLS ALMANAC.

COOPER & CO., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th December, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1880 :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 9th December 1879.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of the PETITION of RUTTONSEY CULLIANJEE, LUKMIDAS CULLIANJI and OURSONDAS CULLIANJI, Insolvents,

AND

In the MATTER of VALUBDAS CULLIANJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING to be CREDITORS on the private Estate of the abovenamed Insolvents, or any of them, are required to send in such claims verified by affidavit to the Official Assignee on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of January, 1880, and all DEBTORS to the said Insolvents' Estate or any of them, are required to pay the amounts due by them to such Estate into the hands of the said Official Assignee, to enable the said Official Assignee to prepare and file a Schedule in this Honourable Court.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1879.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of December, 1879.

Will be Published,

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION; BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,

Shroff, MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., Bombay.

RUPEES ....
A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
C—Commission.
D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

£ STERLING ...
H—Interest. 365 days in a year.
I—Commission.
J—£ Sterling into Rupees.
K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

DOLLARS ......
N—Interest. 365 days in a year.
O—Commission.
P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
R—Freight calculator.

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LIGHT OF THE AGE,
WATER WHITE,
DOUBLE REFINED,
KEROSINE,
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MANUFACTURED (SPECIALLY to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

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Comprising 9 Alphabets of different types, 2 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. In box with lock and key. Rs. 31-8.

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Sillery, Extra, (extra dry)	28	8	16	0
Chateau de Pierry	29	12	17	4
Ay Mousseaux, Superior	32	8	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39	8	22	0
Vin de Cabinet (extra dry)	44	0	..	
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Real Meerschaum Pipes, Real Meerschaum Cigar and Cigarette Holders,
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Forming the most extensive and unequalled assortment ever imported, personally selected by the undersigned in Vienna, London and Paris lately.

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THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The Favorite Comedietta,
"BOOK THE THIRD, CHAPTER THE FIRST."

Mr. H. R. Teesdale, Mr. Sievier, Miss Agnes Birchenough.

TO BE FOLLOWED AT 10 O'CLOCK BY THE CLASSICAL BURLESQUE,

"IXION."

Jupiter.......................... Mr. C. Cartwright.
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Venus .... Miss Minnie Hampton.
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Minerva .... Miss Amy Crawford.
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RUINS OF A DORIC TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

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CLOUDLAND.

SCENE III.
JUNO'S DRAWING ROOM.

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The new Scenery by Signor Magni.
The Music arranged by Mr. A. J. Levey.
The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

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Stage Box to admit 8 ....Rs. 32
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Pit .... „ 2
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Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

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In a variety of Sizes and Handsome Designs.
In pure Standard Silver from Rs. 117 to Rs. 300.
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Consisting of 2 Soda Water Tumblers, and 1 each Sherry and Champagne Glasses, Fitting into one.
Plain from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30.
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In best Electro-plate,
With or without lids.
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FIELD GLASSES.
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And numerous other Articles to which an inspection is respectfully invited.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

LOST, on SATURDAY NIGHT, at the Theatre, a TRICHINOPOLY BRACELET. A REWARD will be given. Apply to Mr. SOUNDY.

FOUND, at the GAIETY THEATRE, on SATURDAY EVENING, 13th instant, a GOLD BRACELET. The owner can have the same by calling at Mr. JOHN RYAN'S Office, Carnac Bunder.

WANTED, a FRENCH COOK for OFFICERS' MESS, G. I. P. R. Volunteers. Apply to PRINCE of WALES RESTAURANT, Igatpure.

WANTED, an ACTIVE and INTELLIGENT CLERK, who writes a good hand and has a knowledge of Book-keeping. Address G. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a perfectly quiet ARAB GALLOWAY, thoroughly broken to saddle, free from all vicious propensities. Apply to "J.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, for a POONAH ESTABLISHMENT. Good references required. Apply stating terms to J. M., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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THE WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS having recently been RE-DECORATED and RE-FITTED under the superintendence of Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., are now the COOLEST and BEST appointed Billiard Rooms in Bombay, and challenge comparision with any similar establishment in India.

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A READING ROOM is attached to the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS, where files of the Bombay papers, Bell's Life in London, the Era, the Asian, Billiards, and other papers can be seen. Lavatory, etc.

TO LET, from 1st January next, CHINCHPOOGLY COTTAGE No. 31, Parel Road, well furnished and a nice Garden attached. Rent moderate. A few minutes' walk from the Chinchpoogly Railway Station. Apply to "A. V.," care of this paper.

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'XMAS FESTIVITIES.—See the Monster Cake, 150 lbs., at Temple Bar, made at the Bombay Steam Bakery. See also Exhibition Cake at Essai's, Forbes Street.

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AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Lipp's Semi-Grand Pianoforte, Plants, &c., the property of L. CRAWFORD, Esq., at the Land's End, Malabar Hill, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 1 p.m.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns made to order, of pure Indian or 18 carat Gold, of English finish. Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street, Bombay. C. MARCKS & Co.

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PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES—Register your Orders. CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS, Prize Packets, &c. Go and see them.

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

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BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

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N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

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Ribbons, Silk and Velvet.
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Samples and prices of all the above, sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
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SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

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THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

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RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES. MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
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MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.
FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
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COUGH REMEDIES.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.—A soothing expectorant, per phial. Re. 1.

RATTRAY'S COUGH MIXTURE.—A good mixture for chronic Bronchial Irritability, per phial Re. 1-8.

COUGH LOZENGES.—Very superior to the patent remedies in common use, per phial Re. 1.

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DR. FERRIER'S SNUFF immediately arrests the nasal secretions in Catarrh and Influenza.

CHEST PROTECTORS.—Of lamb's wool, single, for the chest; double for the chest and back. No one susceptible to the influence of cold should be without one. Single, Rs. 2; Double Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 13th Dec. 1879.

Although Exchange has exercised an unsettling influence throughout the week, we have had nevertheless a fairly active trade passing considering the time of year. In exports, ready transactions are necessarily still limited by the absence of supplies; but in imports a steady demand prevails for consumption on a scale we have not witnessed for the past three years, and in all probability this will go on increasing as the season advances and the people begin to get something of the proceeds of their crops in hand. Moreover, the latest advices from up-country report fever as beginning to abate, which will remove what has been undoubtedly much against business with Guzerat and the North-West for some two months past; so that on the face of things at the moment we have now almost nothing likely to interfere with what promises to be one of, if not the most active season since the close of the American war. Leaving politics out of the question, perhaps the only shadow of uncertainty hanging over trade just now is the position of Silver, which has been the cause of another slight scare this week. The market had only just begun to steady itself after the temporary depression caused by the utterances of the President of the United States, when on Tuesday last Reuter informed us the *Morning Post* had announced that the German Government would immediately resume sales of Silver. The report was not regarded by most people as at all worthy of credence, and on the day but one following an authoritative denial was received by wire. But in the interval it had sufficient importance to cause a drop of ½ to ⅜ per cent. in Exchange, and to induce a very unsettled feeling in business generally. To-day Reuter favours us with another Silver announcement, viz., that the Argentine Government have invited tenders for the coinage of Silver to the extent of from 2 milllions to 4 millions of dollars. In an ordinary way, so far as the amount is concerned, it would be of comparatively slight importance, being only equivalent to from two to four weeks of the existing scale of shipments to India; but in the present touchy state of the market every little thing has its effect, and in the absence of export business here this may tend to confirm the present steadier feeling. In the meantime, it is to be hoped, we may get done with all these reports before the season gets into full swing as whether in favour of Silver or the reverse they render business very risky.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 6th instant showed a further increase of 13 lacs in the Cash Balance, again due to an addition to private deposits, and had we been at the end instead of just approaching the beginning of the busy season, this, coupled with the fact of the Bank of Bengal's rates having been reduced one per cent. all round on Thursday last, would have rendered a decline in rates of discount here very probable. As it is however, although money is easy now, and accommodation can be obtained for a month or less at 4½ to 5 per cent., there is the certainty that an active demand for funds to finance the Cotton crop must set in about the end of January and for loans running more than a month 6 to 7 per cent. is asked.

Exchange.—The market for Sterling this week has been very irregular, the fluctuations, although not extensive, having been frequent, and transaction have only been moderate. Business for this mail opened on Tuesday with a very steady appearance on the basis of 1s. 8 5-16d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 8 9-16d. for 3 months' Credits; but on Wednesday the tendency was entirely reversed by the publication of the announcement from the *Morning Post* regarding the alleged resumption of sales of German Silver. A fall of fully ⅛d. took place, and a very uneasy feeling was apparent; but on the following day confidence was restored by the contradiction of the report, and the fact of Council drafts having realised 1s. 8 3-16d., or quite 1-16d. better than had been expected. An advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. was established, followed by a rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Friday, and to-day, although private paper is no higher, Bank Bills have been obtainable on 1-32d. better terms; closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8⅜d., 3 months' 1s. 8½d.; Credit, 3 months' 1s. 8⅝d.; Documents 3 months' 1s. 8 11-16d. per rupee.

At this level the market closes with a very steady feeling, which the announcement respecting the Argentine coinage will probably help to confirm, and it is very probable, that failing any further unsettling reports from home, the tendency of rates will continue upward, although it is yet too early for any important advance based on current business.

On Calcutta, there has not been very much done this week, and rates remain at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium for demand, and ⅜ to ½ per cent. discount on 60 days' sight. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are now quoted at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10½ per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2½d. per tael.

Government Securities.—During the early part of the week the market remained quiet in the extreme, but there was never any great pressure shown to sell, and since the recovery in Exchange, which commenced on Thursday last, a very firm feeling has been apparent, and prices close at:—Fours Rs. 93, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101⅝.

Shares.—There has been no special activity apparent during the week, and transactions have been comparatively small. In *Bank* shares the only quotable change is an advance of ½ per cent. in Bank of Bombay, which now stand at Rs. 693¾. *Land Companies* improved on the announcement that Government had finally completed taking over the Colaba and Mazagon properties, but have since relapsed, and we now only quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba. Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower. *Press* shares are irregular. Akbar have declined Rs. 50, Berar and Indian Rs. 5 each, while we quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Sassoon and Sind and Punjaub, Rs. 20 in East India, Rs. 15 in Albert Company of Kurrachee and Apollo, and Rs. 10 per share in French Press. *Spinning and Weaving* mill shares were dull and declining in the early part of the week, owing to the rise in the value of Cotton, but close somewhat firmer, owing to the reaction in the staple yesterday and to-day. Our list of quotations shows a rise of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Sassoon, and Victoria Mills; and a decline of Rs. 35 in Oriental, Rs. 25 in Bombay United and Sholapore, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Hindustan, Khandeish, Khutao Mucoonjee, and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 10 per share in Jewraz Balloo and Central India. The Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill has been sold by the liquidators, subject to the sanction of the High Court, to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit for Rs. 5,15,000, or equivalent to about Rs. 8½ per spindle. This leaves only two mills now to be disposed of out of eleven which went into liquidation. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies we notice a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay Fire Insurance, Rs. 15 in Bombay Burmah Trading, and Rs. 10 in Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee.

Piece Goods.—The improvement in the market which set in after the Devali holidays, and has been steadily gaining ground ever since, has been well maintained this week. Towards the close transactions in the bazaar have perhaps been slightly restricted by the enhanced prices asked by dealers, but the total for the week nevertheless must again be put down at 3,500 to 4,000 packages. Prices are partially a half to one anna per piece higher, and there is every appearance that dealers will be able to establish a further improvement; as in the face of a large, and probably increasing, demand now that the prevalence of fever upcountry is beginning to abate, stocks here have run into very small compass, nor, as a rule, can they be replenished with a margin on current prices at existing Manchester rates.

To arrive, very little was done in the early part of the week, but since Exchange has taken an upward turn more activity has been apparent, and the transactions of the past two days have been on a comparatively large scale.

Grey Goods.—The enquiry for 40 inch Shirtings has been active, large sales have been effected, and as stocks are moderate sellers have been able to obtain an advance of As. 1 per piece. The demand for 45 inch Cloths is also good, and 8 lbs. and 9 lbs. are As. 1 higher. In quotations for 50 inch and 60 inch we make no actual change, but the tendency is decidedly firm. Printers meet a good enquiry, especially 2½ lb. and 3 lb., which are As. ½ to As. 1 per piece higher. In Madapollams a fair business, but except for Buff Ends, which are As. 1 per piece higher, rates are unchanged. In T Cloths transactions have been large, but we do not alter quotations. Jacconets are in small supply and active request, at an improvement of As. 1 per piece. Mulls are firm but unaltered. Dhoties, although not quotably higher, tend upwards. *Bleached Goods* meet a fair average demand at previous prices. In *Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Cloths,* although transactions have not been large, there is a better feeling. *Local* made Goods are firmer, and clearances to the extent of about 2,000 packages are reported for the week.

Twist.—A very fair business has been done in English Yarns on the spot at previous prices, and to arrive considerable transactions are reported at in some cases a slight advance. For *local* Yarns the enquiry is most active, and rates are ⅛ anna per lb. higher.

Metals.—*Copper.*—Notwithstanding the rise in prices at Home no actual movement has taken place here, and only a limited business has been done. The market closes firm with only small stocks. In *Yellow Metal* there has also been little doing, and prices are unchanged. *Iron* is very firmly held owing to the continued rise at Home, but prices here do not advance in sympathy, our quotations being nominally unchanged on the week. Stocks are moderate.

Coals.—In ready parcels there has been very little doing, but to arrive, four steamer cargoes of Cardiff have been sold at Rs. 20 down to Rs. 19, and one Cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside. At the close the market is dull, and buyers are holding off in the hopes of getting in cheaper, owing to the pressure to sell steamer cargoes to arrive. Should sellers withdraw, however, we would probably see a rapid recovery in values, as the demand during the coming season must be large.

Cotton.—In sympathy with the Liverpool and New York advices our market in the early part of the week was quite excited, and prices were pushed up Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per candy, but the reaction within the past three days has been even more rapid, and except for Old Cotton and ready new, of which supplies are small, values have receded to about the extent of the previous rise. The purchases since last mail left have been about 3,500 bales, old, divided in about equal proportions between exporters and local consumers, and about 6,000 bales New Crop for future delivery, all for export.

The receipts to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	9,334	7,112	9,772
Since 1st Sept.	90,260	53,409	56,375
Since 1st January	856,030	911,900	10,41,574

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail have been 10,783 bales, making a total of 650,945 bales since 1st January against 736,008 bales for the corresponding date last year.

New Crop.—The arrivals here of new Hingunghaut and Omrawattee continue very small. In the former this, owing to a great extent to the purchases of the local mills on the spot, in addition to the crop turning out lighter than was expected, while Omra cannot be expected to come in freely until the Jowaree harvest is over. Under any circumstances, however, it is daily becoming more evident, from the reports received from the districts that the yield is by no means equal to early expectations. It is now very generally admitted that the weight of lint is turning out small, and instead of being over, the ultimate outturn will probably prove under the average. In the meantime Broach and Dhollera accounts continue most encouraging; and if the weather during the next few weeks continues favourable, there can be little doubt, we think, that the deficiency in Omras will be fully made up from these two growths, and that our estimate of 700,000 bales, as the probable exports for the coming six months, will be attained.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old.		
F.G.F. Oomra	Rs. 220	= 5 27/32d.
G.F. Do.	,, 215	= 5 23/32d.
F.G.F. Dhollera	,, 221	= 5⅞d.
G.F. Do.	,, 216	= 5 23/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 213	= 5 21/32d.
,, Compta	,, 210	= 5 19/32d.
New Crop.		
Good Oomra, December delivery (nominal)	Rs. 240	= 6 5/16d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 237	= 6¼d.
Good do. January	,, 235	= 6 7/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 230	= 6 3/32d.
Good do. February	,, 232	= 6 5/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 227	= 6 1/32d.
Good do. March	,, 228	= 6 3/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 223	= 5 31/32d.
G.F. do. do.	,, 218	— 5 13/16d.
Good Hingunghaut, Jany.	,, 252	= 6 21/32d.
,, Broach, March	,, 244	= 6 15/32d.
,, Dhollera April	,, 228	= 6 3/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 224	= 6d.

From our usual comparison of the weekly figures, it will be observed that the statistical position continues remarkably strong. The visible supply for all Europe has increased 90,000 bales during the week, but the stock in Liverpool has actually decreased by 9,000 bales, notwithstanding imports of 64,000. Of Surats the stock in Liverpool is now down to 38,000 bales, and at the present pace would be altogether exhausted in six weeks.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	2,020,000	1,935,450	1,959,930
,, ,, Surats	216,000	216,660	143,730
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	332,000	323,560	306,000
,, London	48,000	42,370	17,590
American Afloat	340,000	276,000	248,000
E. Indian ,,	36,000	61,000	21,000
Total	756,000	702,930	592,590
Price of Mid. Orleans	7 1/16d.	5½d.	6¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera	5 ⅝d.	4 1/16d.	5 7/16d.
Difference	1 7/16d.	1 3/16d.	1 5/16d.

The American Crop figures to date afford the subjoined comparisons with the two previous seasons. Up to date the receipts at the ports show an increase of 423,000 bales over last season, and unless the figures begin to show a falling off shortly, we may expect larger crop estimates coming into favour again.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	237,000	220,000	204,000
,, Exports to U K	81,000	57,000	68,000
,, ,, to Continent	36,000	53,000	60,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	2,585,600	2,162,000	1,885,000
,, Export to U. K. ,,	938,000	681,000	520,900
,, ,, Continent ,,	462,600	467,000	325,500
,, Stock at the Ports	750,000	703,000	747,000

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—Ready supplies continue small, and with a steady demand prices are supported at their previous level, notwithstanding the rise in freights, to-day's quotations being Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. In new crop for future delivery no fresh transactions have taken place this week, and the quotation remains nominally unaltered at Rs. 6½ per cwt. In *Rapeseed* there is nothing doing, and no change to report. Prices are quite nominal at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-4 for Cawnpore, and Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for Gujarat. The new crop reports continue most favourable, and, so far as present appearances go, will probably be both large and early. Of *Gingelly* arrivals are liberal, but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and rates, if anything, are the turn dearer. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 43 to Rs. 43½; Mixed, Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41½ per candy.

Wheat.—The export enquiry has almost come to a standstill at the moment owing to the prohibitive rates of freight now ruling, but the lightness of supplies prevents any giving way in prices. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41; No. 2, Rs. 38 to Rs. 38½ per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	693¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	615	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-15-0
Carolas	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17¼ betterness	,, 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	,, 19-4-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-0-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 18-15-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-10-0

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th December as compared with that for 2nd December:—

Liabilities.	2nd Dec. Rs. A. P.	9th Dec. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,90,285 0 0	20,90,285 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,18,53,539 15 6	2,45,69,294 14 8
Other Deposits	2,77,46,514 9 5	2,76,72,309 11 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,79,466 3 2	9,88,059 0 11
Sundries	14,94,393 12 10	15,03,829 3 4
Rs.	7,46,64,199 8 11	7,68,23,777 14 7
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	86,54,799 0 0	86,35,117 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	64,38,897 3 5	62,85,645 4 8
Credits on ditto	50,74,838 13 11	55,38,151 15 3
Bills Discounted	1,57,45,594 10 5	1,53,16,235 8 6
Balances with other Banks	4,47,317 3 8	4,93,456 14 7
Bullion	..	..
Dead Stock	9,66,494 7 7	9,65,519 9 1
Stamps	7,892 12 0	7,338 13 0
Sundries	2,72,762 4 0	2,72,764 14 0
Cash at Head Office	1,88,63,396 15 9	2,10,21,678 6 9
Do. at Branches	1,81,92,206 2 2	1,82,87,869 8 9
Rs.	7,46,64,199 8 11	7,68,23,777 14 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Richard Parsons, 1,159 tons, Captain C. S. Pickard, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The barque Queen of Cambria, 865 tons, Captain M. Perry, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s. s. Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

The Hall Line s. s. Rydal Hall, 1,137 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Knolles and attendant, Mrs. Barker, and Mr. Cuppen.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Culna, 1,532 tons, Captain R. A. Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Alleppey, in ballast. The same Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, will sail to-day for Kathiawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. Gleadon and 150 deck passengers. Also the same Co's s. s. Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last, for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut W St. Clain, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Whiteworth, Mr. M. C. Leckie, the Bishop of Madras, Rev Mr. S. Morley, Mr. Major, Mr. and Mrs C. Purashram, and 21 deck.

The Anchor Line s. s. India, 1,592 tons, Captain Geo. Reid, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (13th Nov.), with the following cargo:—1,560 packages piece goods, 111 bales twist, 20 barrels hams, 2,382 bars iron, 21 sheets spelter, 4,923 bundles iron hoops, 635 packages iron, 5 packages iron chain, 157 iron plates, 116 cases stout, 5 cases German silver, 75 kegs red lead, 3 cases boots, 302 boxes soap, 22 cases clocks, 48 packages color and paints, 75 cases copper, 137 kegs nails, 100 packages sulphur of copper, 20 drums oil, 20 casks beer, 65 cases wine, 175 packages steel, 200 barrels epsom salt, 32 packages earthenware, 2 packages glassware, 23 packages varnish, 52 cases slates, 2 barrels cotton seed oil, 5 cases umbrellas, 60 barrels oil of storax, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	India(s)	Reid	Liverpool, Nov 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	H. M. S. Eurylus	King	Suez.
	Morayshire	Couper	Diamond Island.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool.
	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Coast and Calcutta.
	Culna (s)	Brown	Allepey.
14	Henry Bolckow(s)	Crowden	P. Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Vingorla, Stuart, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Queen of Cambria, Perry, to Rangoon.
Barque Richard Parson, Pickard, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Canada	Crooker	Mauritius, Oct 26.
10	Benmore	McLillan	Liverpool, Aug 23.
	Cashmere	Lyon	Liverpool, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9.—Steamer Busheer. Ship Loch Ness.

PASSENGERS.

Per Canada—Mrs Crooker, 3 children, Mrs Obrian, child and ayah, Miss Robinson, Mr De Souza, Dr Noel, Mr Tennet 2 topases, 2 cooks, 234 returned emigrants, 27 Chinese, 2 Chinese ladies with 6 children, 48 Indian and 6 children deck.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Canada—On 2nd December, Ship Benmore. Barque Latona from Galle to Chittagong in Lat 15-50 N Long, 90-45 E.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
10	D. of Sutherland(s)	....	Calcutta.
	D. of Devonshire(s)	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 13.

From Liverpool.

Clan Lamont s—10 packages paints of sorts, Nuserally Suruffally and Co.

Rydal Hall s—150 kegs iron nails, Tyebjee Adomjee.

From London.

Sumatra s—52 boxes silver coins [Rs 2,60,000], The C M Bank of I L and China; 3 cases saffron, E F Kothary and Co; 2 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

Singapore s—300 kegs red lead, Toolsidass Khimjee; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, V Brothers; 20 cases moselle and 71 cases hocks, Treacher and Co; 4 casks iron tacks, Alladin Bharmull; 3 cases confectionery, Joseph Soares.

Bokhara s—7 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolally Surufally and Co.

From Glasgow.

Trinacria s—93 cases medicine of sorts, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 13.

For Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—65 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 801 cwts linseed and 325 cwts myrobalans, W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales wool and 66 bales cotton, Cooper Landing Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

John C Potter—120 cwts myrobalans, Allimahamed Hassum.

For London.

Kashgar s—138 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 34 cases olibanum and 4 cases m-o'-p shells, Razubally Allyrusa; 7 cases chundroose and 570 lbs tortoise shells, Currimbhoy Husonbhoy; 8 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 33½ cwts ivory, Hussumbhoy Dattoo; 71 cases olibanum, Cassum Soomar; cwts tortoise shell, Vussondass Purushram; 50½ cwts indigo, Khutowmull Tolaram; 32½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passia; 2 bales carpets and 1 case marble work, F Fischer and Co; 1 bundle ivory, Jairam Sewjee; 6 cwts ivory Purshotum Khoosal; 12 cwts ivory, Allana Munjee; 2½ cwts ivory, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 66 cwts olibanum, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—1 bale cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

Singapore s—2,975 cwts gingellyseed and 1½ cwt poppy seed, Knoop and Co; 4 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—122 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton and 699 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

For New York.

Rydal Hall s—58 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Alexandria.

Kashgar s—4½ cwts black pepper and 34 bales silk, E M Moolchund.

For Suez.

Kashgar s—10 packages cloves and 6 cases benjamin, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 22 cwts china roots, C M Misree; 4 bales silk, C Tyebally Son.

For Yokohama.

Geelong s—75 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—53 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 105 cases sharkfins and 20 cases fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 2 cases fishmaws, 4½ cwts peacock feathers and 168 cwts raisins, Ruzubally Allyruza; 55 cwts raisins, Khakebhoy Nensee; 350 cwts raisins and 94 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 81 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 181 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 72 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 97 cases sharkfins, 68 bales twist 8 cases peacock feathers and 220 cwts raisins, Currimbhoy Ebraham; 6 cases sharkfins, Nuthoo Monjee; 112½ cwts raisin, H Fazulla Khakey; 56½ cwts raisin, Jetha Khimjee.

For Shanghai.

Geelong s—82 cwts broken glass, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—December 15.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

223-79—Lynch and T—G S Lynch and another vs Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassum Koonji—Macfarlane and G—Settled.

Long Causes.

341-79—M H Khan—Goolamhoosin bin Goolam Ahmed Rogay vs G S Lynch—Lynch and T.

462-79—Smith and F—Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy vs Doongersey Sejpall and others—H C and L, M and G, and C L and O.

243-79—Rimington, H and C—Gangjee Nurput vs Tricum Purshotum—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

375-79—In person, a pauper—Jao Babool and another vs Koli Vadlia Francis and others—Balkistna and B.

425-79—H Bicknell—Oodechund Khoobchund vs Sha Teckchund Goolabchund—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit 549-79.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

13-79—In person—Ruttonlal Vithuldass vs Chubildass Vulubdass.

614-79—Macfarlane and G—Baijee vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and others—Hearn C and L.

616-79—Bhaishunker and D—Ashabai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtools and others—Macfarlane and G.

617-79—Muljee and B—Bai Veroo vs Hurgowun Poonja and another.

Long Causes.

687-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M. Bank vs A David—Tyabjee and S.

91-74—Shapurjee and T—Ishwardass Ramdass and another vs Tribhowan Heera—Macfarlane and G.

420-79—Smith and F—The Mandvie S and W Company vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and B.

395-78—Rimington H and C—Mowjee Madhowjee vs Moteechund Nuthoo and another—H Bicknell.

478-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs Bomonjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others—R Skipsey and S and T.

636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnoo Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.

560-78—Hearn C and L—Shreeram Moolchund vs Numbamull Motumull and another—Craigie and O.

523-78—Bhaishunker and D—Hajee Husson Hajee Jacobo vs Essa Abdoolrehmon and another—In person.

517-79—Craigie L and O—James Scott vs The Mazagon Company Limited and another—Macfarlane and G.

571-79—Khunderao M—Khojee Alladin Somejee vs Hissamoodin *alias*—Fackeer Saheb, &c.

549-79—In person (a pauper)—J Pavline vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Sodawaterwala—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th December 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·882
Temperature of the Air	74·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62·9
Dew Point	55·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·527
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·2
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	373

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 11.

Erskine, Captain, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

December 12.

Corrie, Lieut Col, 2-11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

December 13.

Remington, Major, 2nd Grenadiers N I, to rejoin, from England.
Singleton, Captain, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 12th December 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

26th N I, Lt-Col Ross, Wing Comdr (officiating 2nd in command) to be 2nd in command; and Major Doig, Staff Corps, (offg Wing Comdr 25th N L I) to be Wing Comdr; in succession to Col Harpur appted comdt 23rd N L I.

27th N L I, Lt Yate 1st West India Regt (offg Wing officer 18th N I) to officiate as Wing officer; and will proceed to join forthwith.

30th N I, Major Humfrey, Wing officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Lt Coll, Mills retired; and to continue to officiate as 2nd in command vice Lt Coll Bell, offg as comdt 27th N L I.

Surgeon Anderson, General duty Mhow, is transferred to genl Duty Presidency circle.

2nd Lt Shipley, 2-7th Foot, is directed to proceed forthwith to Jacobabad for Transport Duty.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters it is intimated that the undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons have been posted for duty to this Presidency:—William Robert Hagger and Robert Moore.

It is notified that Sergt Miller 2-17th Foot has been appointed a Regtl Assistt Instructor in Army signalling vice Serjeant Dexter deceased.

Sub-Conductor Williams of the Commissariat Department, is remanded to the 2-17th Foot in view to his discharge being carried out in accordance with the regulations.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

17th Lancers Riding Master Perry, to remain in England from 21st October to 15th December, unless previously required to embark for India on P. A.

R A Lt Col and Bt Col (8 Brigade) from 30th October to 29th February 1880 in England on medical certificate.

2-7th Foot, Lt Donald, to Mahableshwar from 10th October to 9th December on medical certificate.

2nd Cavalry, Col Sykes, to sea for 3 months on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Dec. 3.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Roberts, 2-17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

1st N I—Lieut Hawkins, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

Major Roberts, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Delhi to Tonghoo, and join No 9 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Captain Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, late Squadron Officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the C-in-C, is attached the 3rd Goorkhas for duty.

Captain Anderson, 17th Foot, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, to join the 2nd battalion into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut the Hon J E P Vereker, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Delhi to Jullundur, and join E Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

His Excellency the C-in-C has sanctioned the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 6th Dragoon Guards, in consequence of Captain Roberts, Army Pay Department, the paymaster of the regiment, having proceeded to England on leave on medical certificate:—Major Marriott, President; Captain Calvert, and Lieutenant Hallowes, Members.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that the officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

22nd Foot—Captain Daman, 1st Battn, Wyley, 2nd Battn.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut Hervey, 1st Battn, Leslie, 4th Battn.

The name of Lieut Bowring, 54th Foot; is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots, published in G O C C of the 30th September 1879, page 511.

Lieut Callwell, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Dinapore to Rawal Pindi, and join D Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

2nd class Apothecary Higginson, 1-17th Foot has leave of absence for three months, to Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leve of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Captain Pretyman, (No 8 Battery 11th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-8th Foot—Captain Handy, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Captain Short, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Lieut Phillips, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-17th Foot—Major [Brevet Lieut Col] Grant, to England, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot—Captain [Local Major] Tingcombe, to England, for six mohths, pending retirement.

92nd Foot—Major Hay, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Army Pay Department—Captain Roberts, [paymaster 6th Dragoon Guards,] to England, to appear before a medical board.

Head-quarters, Simla, December 5.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Battalion 8th Regiment—Lieut Turner, on return from leave to England, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Brereton.

Army Pay Department—Captain Eaton, 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain to be attached as Paymaster to the 10th Foot.

Surgeon Major Clapp, Army Medical Department, who has completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the present trooping season, instead of Surgeon Major Major Cornish as previously notified.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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English Political and Social Letter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 20th, 4h. 7·0m., P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 15	St. Lucia.	6 27	5 23	0 22 m / 0 13 a	6 27 m / 6 31 a
Tues. 16	English Mail Expected.	6 28	5 24	1 8 m / 1 7 a	7 17 m / 7 17 a
Wed. 17	1st Winter Ember Day.	6 28	5 24	1 50 m / 1 57 a	8 4 m / 8 5 a
Th. 18	......	6 29	5 25	2 34 m / 2 50 a	8 52 m / 8 55 a
Fri. 19	2nd Winter Ember Day.	6 29	5 25	3 20 m / 3 45 a	9 44 m / 9 40 a
Sat. 20	3rd Winter Ember Day	6 30	5 26	3 58 m / 4 42 a	10 32 m / 10 32 a
Sun. 21	4th Sunday in Advent.—St. Thomas.	6 30	5 26	4 47 m / 5 50 a	11 29 m / 11 37 a

Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the "Railway Terminus" Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS for a fortnight only, after which he will not receive any one Professionally.
December 9, 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FORBES—CASSELS—December 11th, at Matheran, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Arther Forbes, B. C. S., to May Grace, second daughter of Andrew Cassels, Esq., of 51, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—December 1st, at Ahmednagar, the wife of E. W. M. Hughes, Loco. Superintendent, D. and M State Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NELSON—December 3rd, at Dum-Dum, of diphtheria, Captain F. W. G. H. Nelson, H. M.'s 40th Regiment, aged 30 years and 4 months.

ROBERTS—December 3rd, at Umritsur, of pneumonia, Lieutenant John Roberts, Assistant Engineer, P. N. State Railway.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

The serious check given to General Macpherson's Brigade in the action of Thursday last near Kabul—the full particulars of which we were enabled, by the energy of our correspondent with General Roberts, to publish in our issue of Saturday,—will, we fear, be attended with very grave consequences beyond the immediate loss of military strength, although that alone is heavy and deplorable. In this unfortunate affair the lives have been sacrificed of a larger number of European soldiers than had previously fallen in all the engagements of this and last year's Afghan campaigns taken together. But for the presence of mind of Colonel Macgregor, it seems probable that the Kohistanis would have succeeded in carrying off the guns they had captured; but this humiliation was happily spared to the army of Kabul, and the enemy were ultimately driven off with great loss, without, however, being at all disheartened, for they pushed on towards Kabul and persevered for two days in a courageous effort to recapture the city from the English. It is easy, of course, for critics wise after the event to point out that General Macpherson acted rashly in attempting to turn the enemy's position by sending his guns without an escort of infantry through a defile which turned out to be occupied by a whole Afghan army, but the General was only trying to carry out the same daring tactics which have a dozen times succeeded with his chief, General Roberts. Many military men of the old school have denounced as reckless General Roberts's system of dividing his force for the purpose of surrounding an enemy greatly superior in numbers, and we have often heard the prophecy made that some day or other this too-confident mode of waging war against such active soldiers as the Afghans would have a disastrous ending. But objections can be taken by armchair critics to any and everything done by a general in the field. Had General Roberts kept to the unscientific system of winning battles by downright front attacks, what a fierce outcry would have been raised against him for throwing away the lives of his men instead of manœuvring the enemy out of difficult positions in the approved German fashion. In all modes of campaigning some risk must be run, and it is inevitable that some mistakes should be made, especially after easy victories have engendered in the minds of the troops too great contempt for an undisciplined foe.

The important thing to be considered, however, in relation to this affair is that General Roberts was so situated at Kabul he could not afford to make a mistake. The slightest check experienced by any detachment of his forces was certain to expose him to the risk of having to fight to save his whole army from annihilation. This state of affairs arose out of no fault of his. He has done his work, so far as the dispersion of Shere Ali's army, the occupation of Kabul, and the punishment of Cavagnari's murderers was concerned, promptly, thoroughly, and relentlessly. But it has been plain for some weeks past that the force at his command was not strong enough to enable him to crush disaffection and establish order in Afghanistan. Since the abdication of the Amir Yakub Khan, the British General has become the real ruler of Kabul, and to give effect to his decrees beyond the limits of his own camp a much larger army was required than the 5,000 men whom he passed in review the other day. We ventured a fortnight ago to express the opinion, that, having regard to the menacing attitude of the Afghans even in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital, and the disturbed state of the whole country, the Government of India ought so to reinforce Sir Frederick Roberts that that General could, while keeping a firm grasp on the city, send out strong columns to hunt the enemy down systematically wherever hostile bands made their appearance, and to give the enemy no rest till every district had given in its submission to British authority. No reinforcements were sent, and no doubt the excuse will be offered that there was no transport available, that, although the Government had the men, it had no means of carriage for the supplies required to feed them. Undoubtedly, General Roberts has found much difficulty in collecting the necessary supplies for the small force he has with him, and it may be argued, therefore, that to have sent him more troops would only have embarrassed him by giving him more mouths to fill when he wanted all the food he could possibly lay hands upon for the men and horses already with him. But we imagined that the difficulty with regard to supplies arose only out of the determination of the Government to make Afghanistan itself support the army of occupation. We never supposed the commissariat and transport arrangements had so completely broken down that the military resources of India were exhausted by the equipment of the Kurram Valley column, and that Lord Lytton found himself unable to reinforce General Roberts before next spring. If we must now accept this view of the actual condition of the Indian armaments as correct, and admit that all the resources of the Government of India could not place an army of more than 5,000 men at Kabul and maintain it there during the winter, than the Russians could not have been so far wrong, after all, in advising Shere Ali not to be afraid of the English, as it would take them two years to reach Kabul. For General Roberts, having found it necessary to send out flying columns to clear the roads near Kabul and encourage the people to bring in supplies, could not spare troops to make these columns thoroughly efficient for the work they had to do. Counting on a continuance of the good fortune which had given him a run of constant, unbroken success, he took the aggressive with a few weak battalions against a general insurrection of the country people, backed by an attempted revolt in the city of Kabul itself. The reverse experienced by General Macpherson, who was operating along the road to Bamian, has compelled Sir F. Roberts to recall in all haste to Kabul General Baker, whose line of operations lay along the road to Ghazni; and this necessary concentration of the British forces leaves the insurgents in possession of the whole country beyond the range of the breech-loading rifles in the camp of Sherpur. Emboldened by their first success, the enemy have actually pushed on to the heights above Kabul, from which they can threaten the city and the English camp; and our latest telegrams show that fighting continued all Friday and was resumed on Saturday, and that up to the date of our latest despatch the Afghans had not been dislodged from their strong position. We cannot, of course, doubt what will be the ultimate result of the struggle, and, indeed, the Press Commissioner assures us the enemy has been driven off—a welcome piece of intelligence which will, we hope, be corroborated by our correspondent before we go to press; but General Roberts can certainly now do nothing more for some time to come than maintain his hold on Kabul—which city must be in a desperate condition, as it is practically cut off from intercourse with the provinces of Afghanistan on which its trade depended,—and keep open his communications with Jallalabad. The situation is anything but a cheerful one. The unanimity of the Afghans in opposing British rule can no longer be denied. General Roberts's high handed proceedings at Kabul have apparently intensified to madness the old feeling of hostility to the foreigner; and, successful as our arms have been till now, the losses of the agile mountaineers, who will not wait to meet our troops at close quarters but make their escape to fight again another day, have not yet been so severe as to deter them from renewed attempts to harass the invading army. Our correspondent describes the force with which the British troops have been engaged since Thursday as holding the heights that command all the roads from Kabul into the interior of Afghanistan; and, unless General Roberts can succeed, now that they have ventured within his reach, in striking a blow at them with his whole force and utterly routing them, they will not disperse but will continue to create disturbances and worry the English army all through the winter months. Sir F. Roberts, having wisely collected five months' supplies for the troops, can, no doubt, hold his own easily enough; but this is not a glorious situation for the conqueror of Afghanistan to occupy, and the responsibility which falls upon the Government of India for having allowed matters to come to such a pass is very great. Except at Kandahar, the English seem now to have no friends left in Afghanistan. The whole country is in a ferment; any man of note who sides with the invaders and takes office under them, as for instance the luckless Governor of Maidan, is murdered the instant the protection of our troops is withdrawn; and, while the armies at Kabul and Kandahar are safe enough, we feel by no means comfortable in reflecting what may possibly be the fate of the isolated garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai under Colonel Tanner, if the tribes in that neighbourhood choose to take advantage of the extraordinary presumption of General Stewart of leaving so small a detachment of his force in a place where it can get no assistance if attacked by an overpowering number of the enemy, and where it cannot possibly render the slightest service to either General Stewart or General Roberts.

The crisis now reached in Afghan affairs ought to convince our rulers that the day for compromises has gone by, and that our troops have but two courses open to them, to effect the absolute conquest of Afghanistan or to retire from the country in disgrace. Unfortunately, the foolish optimism of Lords Beaconsfield and Lytton seems to have blinded them to the possible consequences of ambitious designs which the English nation cannot be expected to sanction except on the condition that they are entirely successful. *Imperium et libertas* is a proud motto; but, when you keep all the liberty to yourself and reserve the *imperium* for the rest of the world, you must take care to have a military force in readiness adequate to enforce your commands, as you may find your empire in danger of slipping from your grasp. The English Government seems not yet to have apprehended the truth of this maxim. The Afghans evidently do not intend to be beaten by proclamations and vainglorious speeches; and General Roberts, fighting for very existence against an immensely superior force of an enemy whose dauntless courage and determination of purpose our correspondent speaks of with the highest respect, must bitterly regret the carelessness of a Government which has amused him too, as it has amused the English people, with fine phrases, but has sent him no reinforcements to enable him to keep the conquests he had won.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce adopted at its meeting on Thursday some important amendments to its memorial on the Factory Bill, which now forms a very valuable antidote to the interested representations made by the Bombay millowners. Mr. Hector succeeded in carrying resolutions to give the workpeople in mills one hour for their meals in every working day of 12 hours, and one day of entire rest out of every seven. He mentioned, in support of this latter motion, the interesting fact that in the mill with which he is connected the experiment of working only six days in the week has been tried with the best results, the people employed doing their work so much better for the one day's rest that the out-turn of the mill was quite as large as it had been when work was continued through all the seven days. A native gentleman objected to letting the operatives have an hour for their meals, as, he said, it only took him ten minutes to eat his dinner. But, if he worked in a mill from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, he would probably be glad of a respite of more than ten minutes during the day. We are glad to notice that Mr. Hector corrected the statement which has gone abroad, that the Government of India was induced by "Manchester" to take up the question of factory legislation, in order to hamper the Indian cotton mills in their competition with English manufacturers. This odious falsehood has been diligently circulated by people who certainly ought to have known that Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali originated the Bill now before the Legislative Council of India. It is surprising that the local millowners do not see how much discredit is brought on their cause by the publication of these shameful libels on their English rivals.

SEAMEN DROWNED IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 8 a. m. in the Gulf of Aden, George Kattings, boatswain of the Anchor Line Steamer India, while directing some duty about the decks, accidentally fell overboard. The weather at the time was fine and water smooth. The steamer's engines were immediately reversed, men sent aloft to look out for the man in the water, and a boat was lowered. The poor fellow was observed to sink after about four minutes' submersion, and after searching in vain for two hours the steamer proceeded.

The deceased was 42 years of age and a native of Liverpool. He leaves a wife and young family on whose behalf the crew and passengers on board the India have subscribed £25.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR EUROPEANS IN THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE AT BYCULLA.

Captain Walshe asks us to state that the Government Workhouse poor-box is entirely empty, and that he will be glad to receive any contributions which the charitably disposed may kindly subscribe for the dinner or for the box generally. Any amount forwarded will be duly acknowledged in this journal. Contributions of cast-off clothing are also most acceptable, many of the vagrants being in great want of clothing. Presents of cakes, fruit, &c., will likewise be thankfully received at this season. We feel sure that Captain Walshe's appeal will not be made in vain, and that there are many who will gladly contribute their mite towards a Christmas dinner for their poor fellow-countrymen in that most unfortunate of all refuges—the Government Workhouse. We are asked to state that no subscription list is being circulated.

BURLESQUE AT THE "GAIETY."

Many volumes might be written upon the philosophy of the ridiculous, and the subject be still unexhausted, because it is literally inexhaustible. Why the ridiculous should be ridiculous would form in itself a problem which a century of philosophy might discuss with no better result of their labours than that recently obtained by a certain public body, and would probably—to put it paradoxically—finally agree not to agree to anything. That the ridiculous is the ridiculous is about the best definition of the term which can be given of this tyrant of the mind. We may scorn humour and deride wit, we may despise jest and condemn jokes, deprecate epigrams and sneer at puns, but no cynicism, no stoicism can remain unmoved in the presence of the ridiculous, under the influence of which we lose all control of that decorous behaviour which is needed to resist the tyrant. The ridiculous is a dangerous enemy, but a capital friend, and he never appeared in better guise than he did on Saturday last at the "Gaiety." Every one knows the story of *Ixion*, his visits to Olympus, and the dismal fate which punished his daring audacity. We all know the intrepid mortal, and sympathize with his brief happiness as we pity his wretched doom. As children we delighted in the tale; as boys we scorned the mythological absurdity; but as men we read and re-read it with a renewed appreciation whether hedged around by the annotations of the classic scholar, or set free in the more lively phrase of Disraeli. We view his failing with a tenderness of feeling that is only marred by our sense of the ridiculous, but in the form of a burlesque, with *Ixion* and the gods and goddess for the nonce living entities before us, our sympathy flies and the ridiculous rules our emotions. Such was very evidently the case last Saturday with the audience at the "Gaiety," and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was the result.

The comedietta, "Book the Third, Chapter First," though rather tame at first, progressed and concluded in such a merry manner that it left everyone in the very best humour to appreciate the burlesque. The story of the comedietta is brief. Lucille (Miss Agnes Birchenough), the wife of Edmond de Mailly (Mr. Sievier), feels aggrieved by the large amount of time and excessive attention paid by her husband to Octave Dubourg (Mr. Teesdale), who is his guest, and she determines to get rid of him, and solicits her aunt's advice as to how she may best do so. The aunt replies in a letter advising Lucille to refer to "Book the Third, Chapter First," of Lesages Les Aventures de Gusman d' Alfarache. Lucille takes her aunt's advice and determines to act upon the hint conveyed in the quotation, and makes love to her husband's guest, which, according to the author's view, would result in his immediate flight to save his imperilled honour. The scene in which she carries out her resolve is full of fun. Octave, left to himself after having been astonished by Lucille's unexpected love-making, stumbles upon the letter from the aunt, and is thus led to discover Lucille's plot by referring to Le Sage, in whose pages he finds that the conclusion of the plot is to be, that after his departure Lucille is to accuse him of having made love to her. He decides upon a counterplot, and in collision with de Mailly, misleads Lucille into the belief that he has left for Paris; but to her astonishment returns and commences to make love in the most desperate fashion, much to her alarm, in the midst of which de Mailly walks into the room, and he and Octave pretend to be resolved to fight a duel. Lucille interposes between them, explanations ensue, and a general reconciliation takes place. The comedietta is extremely amusing, the performers going through their parts in a way that added much to the fun, without spoiling it, as might easily be done by over-action.

As we have already said the comedietta left the house in the very best humour for the piece of the evening Ixion; but we really must repeat our protest against the long unoccupied intervals adopted at the "Gaiety." These are doubtlessly appreciated by those who seize them as opportunities for a turn on the verandahs, but the much larger number who remain in the theatre ought to be considered, and if the long intervals are unavoidable, the band might under Mr. Levey's efficient control help to while the time away. Everything was done on Saturday to render the burlesque successful, the author's contribution to that desirable result being like those charitable legacies which are made conditional upon the support of others. In this case the conditions were amply fulfilled. The stage appointments were adequate, the acting admirable, and the dresses "quite the thing." The vocal efforts of the company proved that good voices are among their auxiliaries, while the manner in which they gave the "points" of the dialogue and their accompanying action showed that they realize the spirit of true burlesque. The dancing, in time-honoured phraseology, "brought down the house," more than one of the dances being encored. Ixion (Miss Edith Wilson) and Mercury (Miss Madge Antoinette) gave substantial evidence of their ability in burlesque during the first scene; Mercury early becoming the favourite of the evening. Mr. Hewitt's Ganymede was comic and amusing, and his rendering of the song, "The Royal Distillery" was capital. The song and dance—"Toothpick and Crutch," which end the third scene—were encored, the Ganymede portion being immensely amusing. The next scene opens with Minerva (Miss Crawford), Venus (Miss Hampton), Mercury and Gangymede, all in a state of excitement to learn "the news." Cupid (Miss Birchenough) comes in and gives the "latest" in a song—"Of Juno I'll tell you no cram," the naughty little fellow singing excellently well. Altogether the burlesque was a perfect success, and we were glad to see a crowded house to welcome the author's jokes, puns, and quips.

A Sentence Enhanced on Appeal.—The appeal of Moreshwur Govind (generally known as Moroba), late cashier of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department—who was convicted by the Court of Session of Kurrachee, of theft in respect of Government currency notes and cash amounting to a sum of about Rs. 5,600 and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default of payment thereof to 1 year's additional rigorous imprisonment,—was heard by the Sudder Court, Sind, last week. Mr. Pinhey appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Rudra for the prisoner. Colonel Grant delivered his judgment last Wednesday. After fully reviewing the facts of the case and the arguments urged on the prisoner's behalf, the learned judge observed that the prisoner's explanation as to how the stolen notes came into his possession was not that of an honest man, and that his statements were absolutely inconsistent with any other theory than that he had a hand in committing the theft. With regard to the sentence passed by the Session Court, the learned judge said, that he could not concur with the prisoner's counsel (Mr. Rudra) that it was too severe. On the contrary, he was of opinion that it was not severe enough under the aggravated circumstances of the case. The fact that the prisoner was in a position of trust and was highly thought of by his superiors, rendered, in his opinion, the prisoner's offence more heinous. He therefore rejected the appeal, and directed that the sentence be enhanced, and that Moreshwur suffer six years' rigorous imprisonment and pay the fine as ordered by the Session Court.—*Kurrachee Gazette.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Kashgar, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr Henry E Wood	Mr C G Newby
Capt Daman	Mr J E Richardson
Mr H Scannell	Mr H Blomfield-Brown
Mr John Harkness	Mr C Bryant
Mr Anderson	Mr Brett
Mr H Wood	Mr W H Propert
Mr J Dyer	Lieut A Matthews.
Master T Dyer	

For Brindisi.

Mr E Trollope	Major Stoddart
Mrs F Corbet Singleton	Captain Farmer.

For Malta.

Col J N Maclean	Two Misses Maclean.
Mrs Maclean	

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA.

The following is the report of the Anchor Line Steamer India, Captain George Read, from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday:—Left Liverpool at noon on 13th November, arrived at Gibraltar at 5-30 a. m. on 19th, and left at 2 p. m. on same day. Arrived at Port Said 4 p. m. on 27th November, and left Suez at 2 p. m. on 29th.

Passed Aden at 9-45 a. m. on 5th December, and arrived at Bombay midnight on Friday, December 12th.

Experienced strong south-easterly winds from Liverpool to Gibraltar, strong east winds in the Mediterranean, southerly winds in the Red Sea, and fresh N. E. monsoon with considerable head sea in Indian Ocean.

In Red Sea, Sunday, 30th November, in latitude 26° 33′ N. Long 34° 40′ E, spoke one of her Majesty's troop ships, and an auxiliary screw steamer bound north.

On Thursday, 4th December, while passing Jebel Zukur, observed a schooner rigged steamer, having cream coloured funnel with black top, ashore on N. W. part of the island. A Government tender, a small steamer, and two lighters were alongside, and perceiving she required no assistance, I proceeded.

At 9-30 a. m. same day, passed a City line steamer going north, who enquired if I had seen the Mira. Replied in the negative. At 1-3 p. m. same day passed Messrs. Rathbone's steamer Mira going north.

On Wednesday, 10th December, in latitude 16° 43′ N. and longitude 63° 24′ E, passed P. and O. mail steamer going west.

On Saturday, 6th December, at 8-15 a. m., in latitude 13° 12′ N, longitude 48° 15′ E, George Kattings, boatswain, fell over board and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Liverpool.—Mr W A Smith, Mrs Smith, Mr Rodger, Mr S Stanton, Mr G E S Langford, Mr Geo Ryan, Mr F Hill, Mrs F C Crisp and infant, Major S Rimington, Mrs Rimington, Mrs B Blood, two children and one infant, Mr Geo Thompson, Mr Jno Thompson, Revd Mr Smith, Mrs Smith and Miss Chandler.

THE SIDDEE MURDER.

Mabrook Abdoola and Mabrook Farhan, two Siddees, were brought up on remand and charged on Saturday last before Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoner No. 1 with causing the death of Khameesa on the 13th November last, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the said offence.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, amongst whom Hilal Khamis, a tailor residing at Chuna Bhuttee, and Soad Ibrahim, a seafaring man, who both stated that prisoner No. 1 struck the deceased, Khameesa with a knife, and that prisoner No. 2 was also in company of prisoner No. 1, both pursuing two Siddees, the deceased and another man, in consequence of a row that took place amongst them in a Siddees' dance that was held at Khurruck. The knife with which the deed was committed was also identified by the two parties. Dr. Sidney Smith's evidence went to show that the deceased Khameesa died from a wound in the lung with a knife, and the knife shown to him could have inflicted such a wound, which wound could not have been self-inflicted. His Worship, then formally committing the two prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Prisoner No. 1 made a statement to the effect that he simply struck the deceased with a stick, while Hilal (witness) stabbed him with a knife. Prisoner No. 2 made a statement implicating the first accused, as also the witness Hilal.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Rabi prospects fair. Locusts about in Sakro and Keti Bandar, doing a little damage in latter.

Shikarpur.—Sugarcane and chilly plants injured by frost in Sukkur taluka.

Hyderabad.—Rabi sowings continue. Temperature low; several frosty nights; nearly 6 degrees of frost on 26th ultimo, locusts passed north of Shahdadpur and Shapur.

Ahmedabad.—Kharif harvest nearly over; rabi sowing progressing. Weather cold.

Panch Mahals.—Pulse and vegetable slightly injured by frost. Wheat and gram doing well.

Kaira.—Crops well. Weather improving.

Broach—Crops excellent.

Surat.—Corps generally healthy.

Khandesh—Rabi crops thriving.

Nasik—Slight injury to crops by frost.

Thana.—Kharif almost reaped; rabi sowing completed.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 1st instant.) Reaping of rice crops nearly completed; sowing of rabi crops commenced.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 25th ultimo.)—All late crops except a portion of harik reaped; prospects fair.

Ahmednagar.—Rain wanted in district. Crops in inferior soil withering, blighted by the cold in parts of seven talukas.

Sholapur.—Cold weather causes injury to rabi crops in places.

Satara.—Rabi crops doing well.

Kaladgi.—Kharif harvest continues.

Belgaum.—Prospects fair. Cotton crops promise well.

Dharwar.—Jowari slightly injured in places by west wind; prospects fair.

Kanara.—Ground being prepared for second crops on coast.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops promising; kharif harvest over.

Wadhwan.—Weather and crops excellent.

Baroda.—Rabi sowing continues. Prices stationary in Baroda.

General Remarks.—Weather cold; frost in Nasik and Hyderabad. Crops injured by cold in parts of Deccan.

ABSENTEE GOVERNORS.

Sir Richard Temple is doing much to demonstrate that the Presidency of Bombay could get on well enough without a Governor. Last year he spent a good portion of his time outside the limits of his Presidency, and this year we know that he has been absent from his seat of Government for several consecutive weeks. His Excellency has been looking after the Commissariat arrangements in the Bolan pass, has assumed the functions of Chief Engineer of the Sukkur and Dadur Railway, and by way of recreation, has latterly paid friendly visits to General Stewart at Kandahar and to the Khan of Khelat. His Excellency may be doing good work in connection with the Afghan campaign (though on this subject there is a difference of opinion—a highly respectable authority assuring us that he is committing much mischief by incessantly meddling in matters which are under the control of special departments of the Government of India), but it must be said he is shamefully neglecting his own particular charge. If the work of Government in Bombay can be carried on in the absence of a Governor for a period of two months, there seems no good reason why it should not be similarly conducted all the year round. It is more than probable that Sir Richard has an eye to being the next Viceroy of India, and that on attaining that position, he will endeavour to show the India Office and Parliament that he is competent to combine in his own person the functions of Viceroy of India and Governor of the minor Presidencies. With a Viceroy who cares little for Simla or other Hill retreats, who can do his fifty miles a day on horseback with apparent enjoyment, and who would be in Bengal to-day, Bombay to-morrow, and Madras next day, the conditions of local government in India would soon be revolutionised. We do not understand the meaning of Sir Richard's extraordinary migrations from his own Presidency, unless it be to impress on the world the fact that he is competent to govern the whole of India.
—*Madras Mail.*

WHO IS TO BLAME?

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

A short time ago we drew attention to the case of Mrs. Rae, who was left a widow by the death of her husband, an inspector of police in Bengal, employed on famine duty in Madras. We were informed that although more than a year had elapsed since Mr. Rae's death, no notice had been taken of the application of his widow for some pecuniary assistance in recognition of her husband's services. We now understand that as Mr. Rae was under the Madras Government at the time of his death, and as that Government alone was in a position to judge of the propriety of acceding to Mrs. Rae's application, it was forwarded to the Madras Government for orders. On the 14th September, 1878, that Government recorded an order that under the circumstances they were unable to grant any gratuity to Mrs. Rae, and we understand that a copy of the order was forwarded to Mrs. Rae at the address given by her to the assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police. We must therefore exonerate the Government of Bengal from any charge of inattention to Mrs. Rae's petition. At the same time, the responsibility for the hardship inflicted on this poor lady is only shifted from the Bengal to the Madras Government. We understand that one of the grounds of the refusal of the latter to give any assistance was that Mr. Rae had only served Government for about a year, and that while he was on famine duty he received an additional allowance on account of the extra risk that he incurred from exposure and disease. But as a matter of fact the poor man died of cholera which he contracted in the discharge of his duty, before the extra allowance which he received could possibly have amounted to a provision for his widow. Moreover, although he had been little more than a year in the police, he had been in the service of the Government, in the Revenue Board, for some years previously. It may be a moot point which Government that of Bengal or Madras, ought to listen to the widow's appeal. But there can be no doubt of the justice of her claim to some recognition of her late husband's services and death. Cannot the two Governments act jointly in this matter, and each afford to contribute to a compassionate allowance which would meet an exceptional case of distress?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CONTINUED FIGHTING NEAR KABUL—CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

KABUL, Dec. 12.

An officer of the 9th Lancers, who commanded the advanced guard of the 3rd Sikhs escorting the four Royal Horse Artillery guns, which had to be temporarily abandoned on Thursday, has given me the following account of the occurrence:—After having proceeded a considerable distance ahead of General Macpherson's Infantry Brigade, an enormous body of the enemy were discovered advancing in perfect order in lines, to a depth of 400 yards. This army must have numbered 12,000 strong. The advanced guard dismounting, held a hill with their carbines, taking the enemy in flank. They then retired on the enemy nearing them; but, being pursued by about forty mounted men, they wheeled round on them and charged, killing several and capturing the standards. Meanwhile, the main body of the Afghans steadily advanced on the guns, which fired shrapnel into them without the least apparent effect in stopping their advance. The whole of the escort then charged the enemy, but were simply overwhelmed by numbers; the survivors, however, continued to cover the retreat of the guns and until they became jammed in a deep double ditch at the entrance to the village; the enemy approached within one hundred yards, and fired regular volleys into the mass of artillery, horses, and cavalry. To remain in that condition being considered a useless waste of life, the drivers took out the teams of horses by unhooking the traces, spiked the guns, and retired. The enemy then swept over the guns and horses. The Lancers had twenty-three casualties, of these sixteen men were killed, while seven, including Hearsey and Ricardo, and the Colonel, were dangerously wounded. All the officers behaved in the most gallant manner. Ricardo's body was found terribly mutilated.

The 3rd Sikhs had six casualties, and Major John Cook, of the 4th Cavalry, was knocked down senseless by a stone.

The enemy were not entirely routed by the Infantry, but retired to the hills above Kabul, on the south, where they are at present being attacked. The enemy are described by eye witnesses as having charged the guns with the greatest gallantry, and never to have wavered, though charged through and through by Cavalry; but the ground was not adapted for any arm except Infantry. It is said that two companies would have saved the guns. Fighting concluded at 6 p.m.

During to-day (Friday) General Macpherson has been assaulting the enemy's position all day with the 3rd Sikhs, the 5th Goorkhas, and the 72nd Highlanders and 67th Foot, but has up to this time failed to drive them off, the heights being held in very great force. Nine casualties occurred during last night amongst the European troops holding the hills above the Bala Hissar; the enemy endeavouring to capture it thrice unsuccessfully.

General Baker has just arrived.

The hill will probably be assaulted on two or three sides early to-morrow. It is almost precipitous.

KABUL, Dec. 12.

Friday 11 a. m.—The heights to the south of Kabul are still held by the enemy, who are being shelled by our Artillery from the heights just above the Bala Hissar, which hill was held during the past night by the 72nd Highlanders, who kept up from 9. p. m. till 1 a. m. an almost unceasing musketry fire. We expect the hill will be stormed shortly, the main position of the enemy being just above the Bala Hissar.

Colonel Cleland was shot through the body, in addition to the wound on the knee. It is feared that five officers have been killed.

The Guides (ordered on to Kabul from Gandamak) marched in at midnight. Yesterday they were at Lei Bala, thus doing three marches on end in a mountainous country.

The enemy's hill is barely two miles distant from the cantonment.

KABUL, Dec. 13.

General Baker with his Brigade arrived here on Friday evening from the Argandeh valley. He had his rear guard and baggage attacked on his march, the enemy mustering thirteen standards with Cavalry. He met with only five casualties, but some Kahars were also killed. This morning (Saturday) General Baker moved out on the Beni Shahr direction, the next ridge to the Balla Hissar, to assist General Macpherson, who, during the whole of Friday, had been unsuccessfully assaulting the highest hill of the Kabul heights. Meanwhile, during night the enemy occupied the ridge of the Beni Shahr. At ten o'clock General Baker brought his heavy guns into action, and at this time considerable firing is going on.

Two officers were wounded yesterday—Faskes, Adjutant of the 3rd Sikhs, and Ferguson, of the 72nd Highlanders, slightly. Lieutenant Forbes, who joined the 14th Bengal Cavalry, has been missing for two days. He was known to have been wounded in two places. Lieutenant Hardy, of the R. H. A., is killed.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

From Kabul news, dated Dec. 12, states that General Massey, when endeavouring with horse artillery and cavalry to intercept the enemy on the Ghazni road, was attacked by great numbers in difficult ground. The guns upset were temporarily abandoned. After repeated charges by the Cavalry, they were subsequently recovered by General Macgregor. On arrival of General Macpherson's force the enemy attacked the hills south of Bala Hissar, but were beaten off with a loss of eighteen killed, including Lieutenants Hardy, of the Artillery, Hearsey and Ricardo, of the 9th Lancers, and twenty-five wounded, including Colonels Cleland and Mackenzie, of the 9th; Major Cook, of the 3rd Sikhs; and Lieutenant Forbes, of the 14th Bengal Lancers.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

General Roberts telegraphs on the 13th that the enemy continued collecting on the previous day; a few appeared to the north-east on the lower spurs of the Kohistan hill. A large number assembled in and round Beni Shahr, while those in the neighbourhood of Indki were considerably strengthened. General Macpherson held the point above Bala Hissar, but failed to dislodge the enemy from the heights of the peak, where their position was of great strength and held by a large force, chiefly men of the Ordal regiments. General Baker returned by the evening, having engaged the enemy repeatedly during the day with but slight loss to his own troops. The night passed quietly. On the morning of the 13th General Baker moved out with the 92nd Highlanders, Guides, Infantry, wing 3rd Sikhs, four guns of the mountain battery, one squadron 9th Lancers and 5th Punjab Cavalry. He found the enemy in great force near Beni Shahr, attacked and drove them before him, until his men ultimately occupied the high peak which the enemy were holding all the previous day and which the 5th Goorkhas from Bala Hissar had reached a few minutes previously. The casualties on the 12th were Lieutenant Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, and Major Cook, 5th Goorkhas; Lieutenant Fasken, 3rd Sikhs, wounded, one man 67th Foot, three of the 72nd, five of the 5th Goorkhas wounded and two men of the 3rd Sikhs killed. No report of the casualties has been yet received from General Baker.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

News from Kabul dated 13th inst. The enemy has been defeated on all sides. The city people had agreed to join the tribesmen, whose numbers were estimated at 20,000 and who were largely armed with Sniders. They fought desperately and suffered heavy losses. Large bodies of the enemy are still hanging about the Chardeh valley and the Kohistan hills, and will be attacked unless they disperse. The 92nd Highlanders led the advance on General Baker's Brigade under Major White; Lieut. Forbes lead attack brilliantly, and was killed, with his Colour Sergeant Drummond Captain Butter, of the 9th Lancers, was killed, with four men. Captain Chisholm and Lieutenant Trower and eight men were wounded. The total loss for the last three days is forty-three killed, of whom six are officers; and seventy-six wounded, of whom ten are officers. The troops behaved admirably well. The large proportion of killed to wounded is mainly owing to the enemy killing all the wounded men they can.

REVOLT OF THE KABUL TROOPS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The Kabul troops with Ayub Khan revolted and seized him at Malan. The Herat troops endeavouring to rescue him, a fight ensued in which the Herat troops were beaten with loss, and the Kabul troops with artillery returned to Herat, where they imprisoned Ayub Khan, and killed and plundered many of the inhabitants.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RUMOURS OF IMPENDING WAR WITH BURMAH.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 13.

The 20th Madras Infantry are ordered to prepare for immediate active service in Burmah, and will start immediately.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

George Dessa was arraigned this afternoon before the Northern Division Magistrate on charges of attempting to murder the Viceroy and Sir George Colley by firing a loaded revolver.

Captain Rose, Aide-de-Camp, said the Viceroy, Lady Lytton, and Captain Minor were in the first carriage, while witness was in the second along with Sir George and Lady Colley. Two Hundred yards from the Howrah bridge, the witness heard a shot fired, and saw a man coming through the crowd with a pistol. The prisoner fired straight into the carriage. The witness heard the bullet pass his head. The carriage stopped, and witness and Sir George Colley caught the prisoner and took the revolver from him. Captain Rose added that the prisoner was certainly under the influence of drink.

The prisoner made an incoherent statement in which he declared that he did not fire at either carriage. He then said that he might have done so; but if he did, he intended it as a salute. He had no recollection of what he did, and added that he was taking the revolver to be repaired.

The magistrate remanded the prisoner till Tuesday for medical examination.

Dessa's demeanour in court was very respectful, and he showed no symptoms of insanity.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE ATTEMPT ON THE VICEROY'S LIFE.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a very gracious message from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, congratulating him warmly on his escape on Friday last.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LAND AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph to-day, stating that the trial of the Irishmen who have lately been arrested for seditious language has been abandoned by the Government.

LECTURE BY DR. HUNTER.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Dr. Hunter gave a lecture at the Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham last night, in which he advocated that a Treaty of Commerce should be concluded between England and India, providing free importation of Indian products, and abolishing Indian import duties.

DEATH OF MOIROSI.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Latest advices from Capetown, dated the 25th November, state that Moirosi was killed and his stronghold taken on the 20th November. The attack on Secocoeni has been postponed till the 27th November.

SEVERE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.

Disastrous floods have occurred in Hungary. Great loss of life has been reported, and 10,000 people have been rendered houseless.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.

Arrests in Russia still continue, and in possession of the prisoners has been discovered a minute plan of the Winter Palace.

TENDERS FOR SILVER COINAGE FOR ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

The Argentine Government has invited tenders for the coinage of silver to the amount of from two to four millions of dollars.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Tyrian arrived here the day before yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	62,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	15,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	8,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	64,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	332,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	38,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	48,000	do.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅝

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lbs. do	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-11
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52½

Departures—Algitha and Cyennus.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Dec. 14, 11.30 P.M.

Mail steamer Bokhara from Bombay arrived.

The latest bulletins of Mr. Justice Green's health are slightly more favourable, but no distinct change for the better can yet be reported.

We regret to hear of a terrible catastrophe that has overtaken a native craft laden with about 150 souls, in the vicinity of the Janjira harbour. The prow having set its three sails, started on the 2nd inst., with 150 passengers from Saverdbun; but soon after a sudden and violent gust of wind upset the boat throwing all hands into the water. Those who could swim clung to the prow, and were rescued by the assistance of other boats that happened to pass by; but others numbering about fifty persons were drowned. On hearing of this mishap, the chief manager of the Janjira principality, Khan Saheb Framjee Cursetjee, at once started with jolley boats and other small vessels to the scene of the accident, and succeeded in recovering about fifty bodies, chiefly of women and children. Mr. Framjee was indefatigable in his endeavours to find shelter for the wrecked passengers. It is strange this news was not communicated to the proper authorities in Bombay.

The tenders invited by the directors of the Coorla Mills, of which Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee are the agents, for a loan of four lakhs of rupees at seven per cent. per annum, by issuing debenture bonds, have been responded to, and the following are the principal purchasers:—

	Rs.
Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee	1,50,000
,, Jeyram and Ibjee Sewjee	30,000
,, Nensook Mooltanchan	50,000
,, Grindlay, Groom and Co.	30,000
Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee	30,000
,, Moolchund Vussonjee	25,000
Messrs. L. Narayen and Co.	15,000

We omit the names of minor holders of the debentures. These are said to be quoted at two per cent. premium.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 13th inst., circulated for the information of the members of the Chamber:—Cotton picking going on. Outturn not more than fair."

Preparations have been made for the reception of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan at Meerut, where the old Artillery mess-house is being prepared for him. He was expected to arrive on Friday last and will remain at Meerut for the present.

The Khan of Khelat is said to be embroiling himself with the British authorities in various ways, taking exception to their wishes, and making himself generally objectionable.

The working of the Sukkur-Quetta Railway, like that of the Indus Valley line, is to be made over to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

The Army Commission report was signed, the Allahabad paper believes, shortly before Sir Ashley Eden left Simla. Nothing will probably be definitely known of its recommendations until they have been considered by the authorities at home, but there appears to be a general belief in well-informed quarters that these include the retention of the post of Military Member of Council, or Minister for War; the abolition of the Madras and Bombay separate commands; the partition of all India into four large military divisions, each under a Lieutenant-General, *viz.*, one for Bengal and the North-West Provinces with head-quarters at Allahabad or Lucknow; another for the Punjab, head-quarters Rawal Pindee; a third for Bombay including Sind, head-quarters Poona; and a fourth for Madras with Burma, head-quarters Bangalore.

Major H. Mallock, Director of Construction of Telegraphs in India, who proceeded on furlough last year, has been detained in England by the Secretary of State, for the performance of some special duty in connection with the Telegraph Convention. Major Mallock's leave expired in September last.

A special telegram from the Naga Hills, under date December 9, says:—On the 1st December Lieutenant Forbes died of his spear wound received at Konoma on the 22nd November. On the 2nd December a party of the 44th Regiment, under Lieutenant Macgregor, hunted the Nagas out of the Zubzu valley, the Naga loss was nine, their weapons being taken. A number of cattle was captured, two prisoners taken, and the temporary houses in the jungles burnt. The party returned to Suchema on the 4th. Parties are sent out daily to scour the jungles. Large quantities of *Dhan* are found. The Nagas at Konoma waste a large amount of their ammunition firing at long ranges at our men, who are securely entrenched on the site of the village. The work of demolition steadily proceeds at Konoma. The health of the troops is good. Colonel Johnston and Captain Williamson returned to Golaghat on the 6th to meet Sir Steuart Bayley. The energetic measures that are being taken have a capital effect on the inhabitants of the hills.

An up-country contemporary states that a new scale of pay and retiring allowance pay for officers of the Army Medical Department, very similar to that framed by Lord Cranbrook's Committee, has been published. "Under the scale sanctioned, surgeons on probation will rank as lieutenants; surgeons as captains; surgeons-major, under 20 years' service, as majors; surgeons-major of more than 20 years' service, and brigade-surgeons, as lieutenant-colonels, and that according to date of rank, no longer being junior of that rank, as heretofore. The ten years' scheme is abolished, medical officers, however, having the right of retiring after ten years' service with a gratuity of £1,250; after 15 years' service, £1,800; after 18 years' service, £2,500. The revised scale of pensions sanctioned is: surgeon-major, after 20 years' service, £1 daily; brigade-surgeon, after 20 years' service, £1 7*s.* 6*d.*; surgeon-major, after 25 years, £1 2*s.* 6*d.*; after 30 years, £1 5*s.*; brigade-surgeon, after 30 years' service, £1 10*s.*; deputy surgeon-general, £1 15*s.* Temporary half pay, under 5 years' service, 6*s.*; after 5 years, 8*s.*; 10 years, 10*s*; 15 years, 13*s.* 6*d.*, daily. Candidates are to be admitted to the service only by examination, the subject of examination being the same as at present; they then go to Netley for the special course. Candidates, who may be married, must be between the ages of 21 and 28 years, as was the case before the introduction of the 10 years' scheme. They must be of unmixed European blood. Every candidate has to sign a declaration upon honour "*that he does* not hold, and has never held, any commission or appointment *in the public services.*"

The Lahore paper informs us "that it has been found necessary to impose certain restrictions upon the transmission of telegrams from the numerous minor telegraph offices between Peshawur and Kabul, as the wire was being used so freely as to seriously interfere with the more important messages passing to and from Kabul itself. The military authorities have, consequently, ordered that all the field telegraph offices, other than those at the head-quarters of general officers, shall be closed, except for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon. General Sir F. Roberts intends also to apply for a second wire from Peshawur as far as Jallalabad. Mr. Josephs, lately Superintendent of Telegraphs on the Kurram route, who took his supplies of wire from Shutargardan into Kabul, and thence erected the line for several stages towards Jugdulluck is about to proceed on furlough, and Mr. Luke, of the same Department, assumes charge of the whole of the telegraphic arrangements between Peshawur and Kabul."

A correspondent writes to the Madras papers:—Chendriah with his gang of "warriors" who are true to the motto "he who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day" were put through a little skirmishing by Lieut. Kenny at Chinnepalliam, and as they thought that the manœuvre was too good to be gone through in one day, they quietly wished good bye by shipping into the jungle, highly flattered no doubt at their "duck" shots, notwithstanding the advantage of an inaccessible jungle which affords the rebels the opportunity of transforming our troops into a target. Jampa Pandaya, who you may remember on being taken a prisoner assured us that he would entrap Taman Dora, was unfortunately frustrated in his attempts. His attempt, however, to nab him very nigh proved successful, and once we secure him the game with Chendriah is over. The Nizam's troops, I am afraid, will not be able to hold on much longer, as they are rapidly swelling the sick list, and in fact the weather is anything but agreeable just now.

From the district reports for the week ended the 7th December we see that the rice harvest had become general throughout Bengal; and, whilst in most districts the outturn is said to be good, in some few it is reported as "exceptionally good." In Orissa, however, the outturn will be but moderate, owing to the want of rain, which has also partially damaged the rice crop on high, unirrigated lands in Kattak. Prices are falling in a few districts only, and, though the health of the people is improving, there is still a good deal of fever, cholera, and small pox reported.

A special telegram from Kandahar of December 9 states that Ayub is advancing from Herat to attack Kandahar with twelve regiments. It is corroborated that Ayub is penniless, and, when aware of the real state of the Kabul affairs, he will probably relinquish his intention. Khelat-i-Ghilzai is quite.

The Bengal Government estimates the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta for the first week in December at 13,42,232 maunds, of which three lakhs were available for export.

At this season of transfers, many of the Indian clergy will learn with some regret that by a recent resolution of the Financial Department, dated July 4th, 1879, the travelling allowance granted in 1868 to the wives and families of chaplains proceeding on duty have been rescinded.

The present crop of Indian tea for this season, sent and sending to the London market, is expected to be from 5 to 10 per cent. larger than last year.

A contemporary tells us that the new line of railway from Peshawar to Jallalabad does not go by Jamrud, or by the present route through the Khyber. It has been, apparently, determined that it shall run direct to Fort Michni after leaving Peshawur, after which it takes the right bank of the Kabul river until it reaches Dakka, thus avoiding the very serious engineering difficulties of the Jamrud, Ali Masjid, and Lundi Kotal trace, even if they could be surmounted at all, which appears extremely doubtful. After leaving Dakka the railway will follow the line of the Kabul river a great part of the way to Jallalabad. The route will then be almost perfectly level, and will be at a distance varying generally from three to seven miles from the present road as far as Camp Basawal; it would run within two miles of that station. After leaving Basawal it follows the course of the Kabul river, which disappears behind a range of mountains, through a picturesque gorge directly opposite the latter place. The trace then enters the valley to appear again at Barikab through another gorge in the mountains. Here it leaves the course of the river, which becomes very circuitous, and follows the present road to Jallalabad.

After a great deal of correspondence between the Governments of India and Madras, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following concessions to officers employed on famine relief duty in 1876-77 in the Madras Presidency:—1. Special leave on account of failure of health occasioned by relief duty, of which the first six months will carry full pay and allowances up to a limit of Rs. 600 a month, such leave being taken before the end of 1880. 2. An addition to service for pension of twelve months to the officers mentioned in list 2, who received no extra allowances, and whose salary does not exceed Rs. 600 a month. This does not appear to have pleased the Madrasees, for a correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"The Government of Madras appear to be somewhat ashamed of this their latest bantling, as they have neither published it, nor communicated copies to the parties concerned. And they may well be so, for a more iniquitously unjust, one-sided order, was never penned."

Concerning the work on the Darjeeling tramway, a correspondent writes to the local paper that "the energetic contractor is pushing it on with some vigour, and there is a prospect of its completion by date agreed on. The sleepers are being brought down by the thousand at present between Kurseong and Sonadah, and every now and then sirdars are seen grouped along the roads busy counting the timber already cut and waiting for the 'Jungley Sahib' to come and mark trees, and from what I can judge the party that has that onerous duty to perform seems to suit his own convenience in the time to do so. I have also heard that the order for the bridge and other beams is being given out. The new iron telegraph posts are a great improvement on the old shaky wooden ones that used to be; and they bear about 5 or 6 times the weight, and at the same time look ship-shape. There is to be a double line of them, so Darjeeling is getting into place at last. The same writer says: "Coolie labour is getting much better now; the 'road' not being able to give so many work this winter as formerly, the consequence of which is they are crowding into the gardens, especially the old weather birds, and it is a ten minutes good fun at seeing some managers, who can afford it, weeding them out of the muster and sending them off elsewhere. I hear the seed crop of Assam is very short this year, and that some gardens will not be able to supply half the orders booked; it will therefore be a good chance for holders of hybrid Assam getting a good price in this district for what they may not have disposed of. I have heard several people complaining of being disappointed, and as they are determined to 'plant out' will naturally require to buy locally. They are at last repairing the road parapets owing, I suppose, to the intended visit of the Governor-General; as it is the cart-road is in splendid condition—never before been equalled. Pruning has commenced on the majority of gardens, but there are still a few that have not despatched all their tea; in fact, the 1879 crop will not all have left till next month. Weather getting very cold down hear; hoar frost seen in some of the valleys in the mornings; every sign of severe winter. I trust we may get rain; it would do a lot of good."

On the 29th of November a large party of Alaiwal raiders visited the hamlet of Bagru, near the Dondoi Pass, and carried off one of the male inhabitants, over forty head of cattle, and a quantity of miscellaneous property. Some neighbouring villagers, however, turned out in pursuit, succeeded in recovering some of the cattle, and killed one, and wounded two of the raiders. The Alaiwals, it would appear, are anxious to bring on themselves the punishment which, we trust, is at the present moment, being meted out to the Zaimushts and Orakzais a little further down the border.

On the 4th instant one Shere Baz, a resident of Alizai, a village about twelve miles from Kohat, was tending cattle in his fields. Just before returning to his home for the night he was attacked by a small party of robbers from the hills, who severely wounded him, and drove off the greater part of his herd. The villager has since died of his wounds. About the same time another murder was perpetrated a little further down the border at the hamlet of Bazar, in the Peshawur district. An old peasant had been ploughing throughout the day, and at night had laid himself down to sleep near the well in a corner of his field. In the morning the body was found lifeless on the ground, with the skull crushed by two huge stones, which lay covered with blood at his side. Authorities, who are in a position to judge, state that the crime of murder has considerably increased during the past year on the Peshawur and Kohat frontier.

The weather in the Central Provinces is clear and cold. The *kharif* crop has been almost entirely harvested. The *rabi* sowings are doing well. Cotton picking continues, but the outturn is likely to be less than was anticipated, as the plants have suffered from frost. Smallpox lingers in places, but without assuming an epidemic form; and fevers are prevalent. Generally the condition of the people and the agricultural prospects of the provinces are exceptionally favourable.

A letter from Dharmsala to the Calcutta papers says:—"The licence tax on tea-planters in the Kangra Valley has been repealed, and the monies paid on this account have been refunded, it having been decided that tea-planters are agriculturists *pur et simple.*"

The use of italics in letter writing—or, to speak more properly, the practice of underlining words—to which, as every one knows, the fair sex are particularly addicted—has been treated in every variety of style by critics of a more or less hostile order. The ladies—or, at least, the English ladies, who, of all others, seem to be most devoted to that species of eccentricity—have been lectured and laughed at, exhorted and satirised, in so many publications that now no caricaturist who ventures to imitate a lady's letter can afford to do so without embodying in it a handsome sprinkling of italics. Equally certain is it, and equally well acknowledged, that the failing, if it be a failing, is not shared to any great extent by the sex which grammarians call more worthy. Thus much we all admit, and have for years admitted. But the reason of such a distinction between one sex and the other is less obvious and intelligible; and the most acute philosophers are not all agreed in accounting for the phenomenon. Probably the most generally accepted theory is that women, endowed as they are with so much more than their fair share of "feelings," are constrained by a natural instinct to allow the *afflatus* of them to express itself in dashes, and to transmit to the reader by such means, imperfect as they are, the emphatic meanings which, if they were speaking aloud to him, they would convey by the aid of looks or gestures. According to this doctrine, the underlining in letters would be a mild form of hysterical affection not altogether dissimilar from the nervous tendencies to which the sex is prone. Nor is this explanation very much out of harmony with the much more rude and startling theory that has just been enunciated by a French journalist of distinction. Aurelien Scholl advances the original proposition, founded, as it is said, on medical arguments and observations, that the practice of underlining is a sign of incipient madness. We will assume, of course, as in gallantry bound, that the practice mentioned here is referred to only when indulged in by men; but still the opinion will, no doubt, be interesting to letter-writers both of the one and the other sex.

BOMBAY.

Music at the Esplanade Band Stand.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. this evening:—

March	Malta	Brudy.
Overture	Jubel	Weber.
Selection	Genevieve De Brabant	Offenbach.
Valse	Germany	Keler Bela.
Lancers	Varsity	Egville.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

A Vagrant.—Thomas Folston, a European, was on Saturday last declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 6th December, was 55 feet and 3 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet and 5 tenths.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Victoria Bandar, Colaba, on view of the body of Dugroo Hurree, who died from effects of injuries sustained while at work at the Sassoon Dock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

An Old Offender.—Succaram Hurry was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel and copper and brass vessels, belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A., during the week ending the 13th inst:—Horses, 2 lame; bullocks, 14 lame, 10 sore necks, 2 emaciated and 3 diseased hoofs. Total number of cases 33; amount of fines Rs. 81-8.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Gocooldass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Jannoo Raghoo. Deceased was a porter of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Burjorjee Framjee was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of two electro-plated utensils, valued Rs. 25, the property of Mr. E. Menesse, and was fined Rs. 100, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Negligent Cattle Owner.—Bota Sewdan, a Purdasee milkseller, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment for causing injury to one Essoo, woman, by negligence in the care of cattle that were in his charge. Rs. 10 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered tobe paid to the injured woman.

The B. A. Examination.—There were this year 105 candidates for the B. A. examination, out of whom fifty-one have successfully passed the ordeal. Mr. Shridher Ramkrushna Bhundarker is the only candidate who has been declared qualified to be placed in the first class, twenty-five in the second class, and the rest have "passed."

Fire.—A fire broke out on Friday morning in a *jowlee* hut, situated on the Elphinstone Road, occupied by a Purdesee dealer. The hut was completely burnt down within a short time. The flames spread to an adjoining *jowlee* shed occupied by a blacksmith, which was also completely destroyed. The fire was ultimately extinguished by the manual and fire engines from Mazgaon. The fire is said to have originated from the explosion of a kerosine lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 760.

A Thief and his Accomplice.—Rama Baboo, a servant in the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Mills, and Punachund Shetajee, a Marwaree shopkeeper, were of Saturday last both convicted by Mr. W. Webb. Prisoner No. 1 of stealing four brass cog wheels, chisels, files, spanners, etc., of the value of Rs. 11, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving the said property knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 30, or in default six weeks' similar imprisonment.

The L. M. and S. Examination.—Out of the twenty-three competitors for the degree of Licentiate on Medicine and Surgery, 16 have been declared qualified for obtaining the University diplomas. Their names are:—Messrs. Vituldas Manordas Dalal, Dosabhoy Ardaseer Choksey, Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Pelanjee Hormusjee Dadachanjee, Jehangeer Cursetjee Dajee, Joaquim Vincent de Nazareth, Kaikhusro Sorabjee Engineer, Merwanjee Nowrojee Gundevia, Vitul Vishnu Gokle, Merwanjee Pestonjee Kharegat, Pedro O. Lisboa, Govind Bhow Prabhaker, Michael Arthur Rozario, Eduljee Cowasjee Tukena, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee A. Wadia, and Jehangeer Pestonjee Wadia.

The Traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 6th December, 1879, was 1,40,182 maunds and in money Rs. 94,690. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 6th Dec., 1879.	Week ending 7th Dec., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton— Weight	Mds 25,196	Mds 6,134	Mds 19,062	...
Amount	Rs. 25,671	Rs. 6,431	Rs. 19,240	...
Wheat— Weight	Mds 30,016	Mds 12,867	Mds 17,149	...
Amount	Rs. 16,330	Rs. 6,105	Rs. 10,225	...
Other Food-Grain— Weight	Mds 1,16,671	Mds 3,74,764	..	..
Amount	Rs. 49,525	Rs. 2,16,855	..	..
Linseed— Weight	Mds 4,201	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 2,235	..	..	
Teelseed— Weight	Mds 40,711	... *	...	Mds 2,04,699
Amount	Rs. 21,557	...	...	Rs. 140,059
Other Seeds— Weight	Mds 8,482	...	...	...
Amount	Rs. 8,479	..	..	
Sugar and Jagree— Weight	Mds 10,379	... †	...	
Amount	Rs. 7,008	...		
Salt— Weight	Mds 54,489	Mds 74,811	...	Mds 20,322
Amount	Rs. 24,923	Rs. 37,262		Rs. 12,339
Opium— Weight	Mds 2,916	Mds 2,204	Mds 712	...
Amount	Rs. 7,414	Rs. 8,008	..	Rs. 594
P. Goods and Twists— Weight	Mds 25,733	Mds 16,719	Mds 9,014	..
Amount	Rs. 37,961	Rs. 24,265	Rs. 13,696	..
General Goods— Weight	Mds 2,15,706	Mds 1,87,183	Mds 28,902	
Amount	Rs. 1,49,139	Rs. 1,41,006	Rs. 15,141	
Total— Weight	Mds 5,34,600	Mds 6,74,682	..	Mds 1,40,182
Amount	Rs. 3,45,242	Rs. 4,39,932	..	Rs. 94,690

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† " " "General Goods."

The Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th December, 1879, was 158,658 maunds, and in money Rs. 44,787. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 6th Dec., 1879.	Week ending 7th Dec., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton— Weight	Mds 906	Mds 2,286	...	Mds 1,380
Amount	Rs. 502	Rs. 1,391	...	Rs. 889
Grain— Weight	Mds 32,744	Mds 133,908	...	Mds 101,164
Amount	Rs. 6,200	Rs. 43,113	...	Rs. 36,913
Jagree— Weight	Mds 23,106	Mds 8,672	Mds 14,434	—
Amount	Rs. 8,828	Rs. 3,784	Rs. 5,044	...
Opium— Weight	Mds 524	Mds 615	..	Mds 91
Amount	Rs. 1,348	Rs. 1,556	...	Rs. 208
P. Goods and Twist— Weight	Mds 6,298	Mds 6,364	...	Mds 66
Amount	Rs. 5,909	Rs. 6,013	...	Rs. 104
Salt— Weight	Mds 42,647	Mds 63,507	...	Mds 20,860
Amount	Rs. 9,432	Rs. 12,981	...	Rs. 1,549
Seeds— Weight	Mds 5,624	Mds 10,403	..	Mds 4,779
Amount	Rs. 1,218	Rs. 3,266	..	Rs. 2,048
Sugar— Weight	Mds 6,195	Mds 13,280	..	Mds 7,085
Amount	Rs. 3,372	Rs. 7,723	..	Rs. 4,351
Dry Fruit— Weight	Mds 12,707	Mds 8,841	Mds 3,866	...
Amount	Rs. 5,036	Rs. 4,173	Rs. 863	—
Fruit and Vegetables— Weight	Mds 5,944	Mds 4,923	Mds 1,021	—
Amount	Rs. 1,645	Rs. 1,739	..	Rs. 94
Metal— Weight	Mds 9,764	Mds 3,716	Mds 6,048	...
Amount	Rs. 1,294	Rs. 2,131	...	Rs. 837
Tobacco— Weight	Mds 5,821	Mds 3,656	Mds 2,165	—
Amount	Rs. 2,088	Rs. 1,096	Rs. 992	—
General Goods— Weight	Mds 57,953	Mds 108,720	—	Mds 50,767
Amount	Rs. 22,002	Rs. 24,695	...	Rs. 2,693
Total— Weight	Mds 210,233	Mds 368,891	...	Mds 158,658
Amount	Rs. 68,874	Rs. 113,661	—	Rs. 44,787

THE VICEROY AT MAYO COLLEGE.

On the afternoon of Friday last the Viceroy attended the distribution of prizes at the Mayo College, and addressed the students as follows:—

"Young gentlemen, students of the Mayo College,—It is now, I think, three years since I had the pleasure of presiding at the first council of this College. That council was held in the month of January, 1877, at the city of Delhi, where the Princes of Rajputana had then assembled to do honour to the proclamation of the Imperial Title of our Gracious Sovereign. Their friendly presence on that occasion inspired in me the wish to visit this city, the old capital of their fathers, and this college, the new school-ground of their sons. That wish, long cherished, is at last fulfilled, and it is with cordial satisfaction that I find myself to-day in a position to distribute to you, young gentlemen, those prizes which attest how worthily and well the fresh vigour of the young Rajpoot blood is already justifying the enlightened liberality of the old Rajpoot houses. To you, the students of the Mayo College, I need not, I am sure, recall the princely generosity with which the great ruling houses of Rajpootana responded to the wise proposal of my lamented predecessor, Lord Mayo, by the endowment of this college for the education of their sons and the sons of their Thakoors. But when I was admiring, a few days ago, that fine statue of Lord Mayo which has already rendered his image familiar to you all, and which will render it, I hope, familiar to many generations yet unborn of a youth as hopeful and as happy as your own, after our friend Mr. Brassington has completed, for its reception and for yours, that beautiful building on which he is still engaged—I say that when I was admiring Mr. Noble's excellent statue of Lord Mayo, the sight of it suggested to me a reflection which specially appeals, I think, to you whom I am now addressing. This college, young gentlemen, is not only the result of munificent donations from those who are near and dear to you by kindred and clanship, and for whose sakes you would naturally wish it all the success so largely depending on your own endeavours; it is also the embodiment of one of the worthiest conceptions of one of India's worthiest Viceroys, and to you, the students of this college, to the industry of your efforts here, to the purity and nobleness of your lives hereafter, that great dead statesman has virtually confided to some extent the daily care of the noble name associated with this Mayo College. In your keeping is the honoured memory of the dead; in your young hands the practical power to fulfil or disappoint that high hope with which you yourselves are honoured by the living. Well, Lord Mayo's name is associated with many excellent institutions throughout India, but none of them as regards those special objects merits more than this one the support of the enlightened men of all races and all places. One of the objects of your college is, of course, to provide the advantages of first-rate intellectual and physical training for young men of the higher classes of Rajpootana. Now at first sight, that may appear to be a very ordinary, commonplace object, in no wise distinguishing the character of this college from that of any other establishment for the education of young gentlemen. But the special novelty of this institution consists in its adaptation to the special antiquity of other institutions which it will serve to perpetuate and strengthen in proportion as it succeeds in the improvement of that young generation by whose intelligence and energy old institutions are invigorated. Under the ancient constitution of Rajpootana, the leading Rajpoot families are mostly landowners; many of them the lords of very large estates, and all of them liable in turn to the honourable duty of personal participation in the counsels and administrations of their hereditary rulers. You, therefore, the present students of this college, are also the future landowners, the future councillors, the future administrators, some of you the future princes of Rajpootana. On the quality of the mental and physical culture attained by you in boyhood will depend your ability in manhood to discharge the high duties of your inherited station, with credit to yourselves, advantage to your country, renown to the national institutions you justly cherish, and strength to that ancient constitution under which it is yours to enjoy and justify so many personal privileges. It is the object of this college to fit your youth for such a manhood. If that object be fulfilled in the worth and wisdom of your after lives, as fulfillment must necessarily consolidate the whole political fabric of Rajpootana, and the strength of Rajpootana is, believe me, a cherished contribution towards the strength of all India. For the Government of all India desires not only to promote the prosperity of her numerous populations, but also to perpetuate the thrones of her hereditary princes. But the age we now live in—the age to which you are growing up—is an age of great intellectual activity, enquiry, and, let us hope, improvement—in an age in which neither men nor institutions can hope to maintain their position, unless they are able to defend it with the moral and intellectual weapons forged by modern culture for the struggle of modern life. In such an age the ignorant and the idle must go to the wall. You might as safely propose to go into battle armed only with the old obsolete bows and arrows used by your great-great-grandfathers as to commence the active business of life, in such an age as this, without access to the stores of knowledge collected, and the ideas developed, by your more advanced contemporaries. Now, in former times—times with whose history your studies are, I hope, making you familiar—Rajpootana was a very inaccessible country. Against the rude weapons of early warfare its wild hills and dense jungles were then its best protection; but those natural obstacles which defended its soil from foreign invasion also secluded its children from social and intellectual contact with the rest of India, and rendered it difficult almost impossible indeed, for the youth of the Rajpoot states to take advantage of the educational institutions established in other parts of the Empire. Now, however, all this is changed, railways piercing the heart of Rajpootana, and meeting at Ajmere have rendered this college acceptable to every Rajpoot state at every season of the year. That is one great advantage secured by the timely establishment in so central, healthful, and beautiful locality, of a first-class college, worthy of Rajpootana, her princes, and her nobles. But it is not all. The object of the college, as I understand it, is not merely an intellectual, it is also a social, one. Nor has it merely a local, it has also an imperial, function to perform. How shall I explain that function? An illustration of it occurs to me, which will, I think, enable you to appreciate the importance I attach to it better than any attempt I could now make to define it more precisely. Some of you, perhaps, have studied music, but all of you have, at any rate, often listened to music; and all of you will, I think, agree with me that the enjoyment or discomfort with which we listen to the playing of a musical band depends not so much on the separate sound of any particular instrument as on the adequacy with which the sound of one instrument responds to the sound to, and blends with the sound of, another, thus giving to the associated sounds of all that general congruity of effect which we call *tone*; and we say that the tone of such a band is good or bad, according as it is harsh or sweet, full or meagre, harmonious or discordant. Well, now look around you amongst your companions, your elders, your juniors, and you will find, I think, that this indescribable, but inestimable, quality of *tone*, everywhere, claims and finds in all the daily performances of human life a function no less important, indeed more important, than that which is assigned to it in the instrumental performance of musical conceptions. Nay, its function in human life is higher and more far-reaching, because human life is the continuous performance of a divine conception. It is tone that determines the general effect of the beauty or ugliness of personal character, social intercourse, and national life. Think, for a moment, of any one of your personal acquaintances whom you love and esteem, or of any other, if such a one there be (I hope not) whom you dislike and despise; and you will find that your feelings towards him are influenced not so much by any particular words or deeds of his, as by what you call the *tone* of his character; that is to say, the general impression made upon your sentiment by his habitual manner and conduct. Of one you say that his *tone* is that of a high-bred, generous, and considerate gentleman, and you love, like, and esteem him accordingly; of another that his tone is low-bred, mean, and selfish, and accordingly you mistrust his character and shun his companionship. But now carry your thoughts only one step further, and you will perceive that the same experience applies to those great groups of individuals, which, when united by a common interest, constitute the classes of society. You say of one class of a country that it is high, and of another that it is low; and you feel that the distinction between them is justified, not because the higher class has more land and more money, or even more ancestors, than the other, but because (largely no doubt in consequence of those inherited advantages) it has a higher *tone*; that is to say, a more elevated standard of life, loftier aims, larger views, manlier habits, and manners more refined. But the quality I have called *tone* is the effect of harmony, and harmony is the result not of isolated, but associated, effort, and the higher tone of the higher classes is formed by their early association with those influences which create men's tastes and habits. Therefore it is, young gentlemen, that I ascribe such social value and imperial importance to an institution which, like this Mayo College, has for its object and tendency to associate in youth with all such elevating influences the dominant races and superior classes of native India, those races and classes on whose tone the social harmony of the whole empire is so largely dependant, by giving to them that community of interest and tendency in the higher activities of mind and body, which is best acquired in early life from a common educational system carried out at a common seat of education. There are, I think, many points of resemblances between the great Rajpoot clans and the great English houses founded by our northern ancestors. Both of them owe to the same characteristics the positions they have made, and still maintain, for themselves in the political hierarchy of an ancient race. Those characteristics are energy, fearlessness, the love of healthful exercise, an instinctive aptitude for active life, an instinctive scorn of all unmanly ease. No race, no class can long maintain its social and moral ascendancy if it degenerates in physical vigour. And it is, perhaps, the special merit of our English system of education that it aims at training, developing, and strengthening not only the mind, but also the body. This idea was well expressed long ago by Colonel Walter in an excellent and most suggestive report which may have influenced Lord Mayo when he founded the present college. In that very sensible report Colonel Walker pointed out that what was then most needed for the education of India's young rulers and nobles was an Indian Eton. Well, young gentlemen, that need is now supplied. Ajmere is India's Eton, and you are India's Eton boys.

I have lately had the pleasure of visiting one of your old school-fellows, my young friend, the Maharaja of Ulwar, who is an excellent specimen of an Indian Eton boy; manly, high-spirited, gentle, and brave. His Highness, however, is still at that age when the many amusements are naturally more attractive than the manly business of life. As he grows older, he will, I trust, devote to the serious duties of his administration that skill and energy which have already gone to make him a first-rate shot, a first-rate horseman, and a first-rate whip. To this institution, meanwhile, His Highness does credit by the manly character he has taken from it, and honour by the princely gift he has given to it. But do not suppose, my young friends, that, because I commend to your adoption English habits of thought and action, I should think the better of any one of you, if, on leaving this college, he left behind him his national respect for the elders of his race, his personal attachment to the companions of his childhood, or his social sympathy with any honest class of his countrymen who have not enjoyed all the educational advantages here opened to yourselves. No. It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest. For my part, I despise any man who affects to despise his own country. And I should consider that your education here will indeed have been in vain if it has not trained you, not only to higher sympathies with your English teachers, but also to warmer affection for your own countrymen, who will look up to you so long as you do not look down upon them. Nor would I wish you to suppose, from the stress I have laid upon the value of physical training, that I do not attach equal importance to intellectual culture, I would specially commend to your study a thorough knowledge of Urdu and Persian. I am persuaded that you will find the knowledge of those languages most valuable in afterlife. For to the Hindi-speaking youths of this country they open out the modern literature of all India and all the countries most closely connected with India. The English language also deserves, and will repay, your study, for it is the language in which all the administrative and legislative business of your Empire is transacted, and in which some of the world's greatest thinkers, poets, and statesmen have recorded their thoughts and deeds. But, above all, I would exhort you not to neglect the history of India—that history in which the leading Chiefs of Rajpootana have played so prominent a part. For, trust me, no man, whatever his abilities may be, is qualified to administer even the smallest state if he ignores or misinterprets the history of its people. And now, one word as to the future of this college. It is with sincere satisfaction that I notice the steady consolidation and development of its founder's wise intentions. Those intentions were to unite the native states with the Imperial Government of India, in an educational enterprise such as I have described. And the moral and material progress made by that enterprise is most encouraging. I must congratulate you on the beautiful buildings already completed by the Chief States of Rajpootana, and the noble edifice now in process of completion by the Government of India. Still more encouraging is the large number of leading Rajpoot families represented on this occasion by you, the pupils of the college, amongst whom I am glad to welcome the young Chief of Jhallawar, and the brother of my friend, the Maharajah of Jodhpur, whose welcome and honoured presence here to-day attests his enlightened sympathy and personal interest in the success of the college. The total number of admissions to it has risen, I am informed, to 61; and of this number 38 are now actually on the rolls, of whom 35, as we have just heard, have competed for the prizes I am about to distribute. In the promotion of this, as indeed of all other enterprises conducive to the interests of Rajpootana, the great ruling houses of Marwar, Jeypur, and Jodhpur, have taken a leading and enlightened part. I trust that their example will encourage the young Maharana of Oodeypur to send more pupils to the college. I regret that from the Haroati states none have yet been received; but I observe with pleasure that the Maharao of Kota has decided on building a house here; and that the Nawab of Tonk has already built one, which is now occupied by the sons of His Highness's Chief Minister. The Maharao, Rajah of Ulwar, has testified his gratitude to the institution at which he was educated by the munificent present of Rs. 10,000 for the erection of a pair of gates; while by the handsome gifts made to this college by the Maharajah of Jeypur, His Highness has worthily maintained the high reputation of his illustrious family for enlightenment and attachment to the cause of intellectual culture. I have also this moment been informed that the Rao of Masoda has given Rs. 200 to be distributed as prizes to the students of this college, this being his third similar liberal donation. Your late Principal, Major St. John, is now setting to all of us a worthy example of high qualities, nobly exercised in the arduous services of his country; and the interesting report just read to us by my old friend, Captain Loch, bear witness to a progress with which I hope that you and he will allow me to associate myself by adding to the number of your annual prizes a new one, which may be henceforth called the Viceroy's prize. And now, young gentlemen, I will no longer detain your attention. I am heartily glad to have met you, and my warmest good wishes to each and all of you will accompany the prizes I am about to distribute."

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

(*Times*, Nov 20.)

One of the first manifestations of reviving confidence in commercial circles is usually the large number of schemes put forward for the construction of new railways and the ready subscription of the capital required to carry such schemes into effect. Judged by this standard, there is every reason to conclude that a real and permanent revival of industry is now in course of inauguration. There never probably was a time in the whole half-century of railway annals when railway promoters were more active and fertile in their projects than they are at the present time. There is little reason to fear that in England we shall see repeated the manias of 1837 and 1844; but even here the applications made for Parliamentary power to construct new lines indicate the belief on the part of the leading railway companies that the system as at present constructed is far from complete. It will probably surprise many even of those who are tolerably familiar with railway matters to learn that during the last Session 82 of the railways in the United Kingdom promoted Bills for the construction of new lines, representing an aggregate expenditure of over 11 millions sterling. And it is probable that next Session will witness a still greater shoal of Railway Bills, induced by the present cheapness of material, and the almost certain prospect of an enhanced cost in the purchase of permanent way, stores, and other railway requisites.

It is not, however, from the further development of English railways that the industry of the future has much to expect. Relatively to its size and population, England, as becomes the birth-place of the system, is better furnished with railway accommodation than any other country, and it will require a remarkable access of enterprise and capital on the part of Continental countries to deprive her of this pre-eminence. Meanwhile, however, there are many evidences of a disposition on the part of other European States to come abreast of England in reference to this source of wealth and industry. In France, the Minister of Public Works has recently projected the construction of 17,000 kilometres of new railway, of which 9,100 kilometres are to be trunk lines, 2,500 kilometres local or branch lines, and the remainder lines already conceded to, but not yet executed by, the different companies now in existence. It is estimated that the construction of this new system will involve an outlay of about 150 millions sterling, and it is proposed to distribute the work over a period of six years. This is, indeed, the most gigantic scheme of its kind that has yet been launched in France; and it says much for the resources and confidence of that country that it should now be on the cards. But France is far from being the only European country intent on the development of her railway system. Italy, with characteristic ambition, proposes to construct 3,177 kilometres of new lines, at a cost of 884,000 millions of francs, the whole to be finished within 16 years. This will add a full fourth to the existing Italian system which is now of smaller extent than that of any other country in Europe. Austria is occupied with schemes tending, not only to the extension of her own resources, but those of the adjoining Principalities as well. She not only proposes to unite the Austro-Hungarian railways with those of Switzerland by a tunnel through the Arlberg, but she is occupied with the consideration of lines designed to connect the capital of Eastern Roumelia with the capital of Bulgaria, and to furnish direct communication between Salonica and Belgrade. Much is expected from the new *regime* established by the issues of the Russo-Turkish war, but the capital at the disposal of Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Roumelia, is now, and will probably for a long time, remain so limited as to retard the completion of the numerous lines that are not only suggested, but actually necessary to develope the agricultural and other resources of these countries. It is believed in Servia, that English capital will be forthcoming for the construction of the projected line from Salonica to Mitrovitza, and inasmuch as the establishment of this connexion would be likely to shorten the journey to Alexandria it is probable enough that such an expectation may be realized; but English capitalists are by no means so certain to embark in many lines of a more local character that have recently been talked about. Russia, which has done such wonders in railway extension during the last few years, is far from being satisfied with what she has already achieved, and among many schemes of a less important character now either in course of consideration or being carried out, she proposes to extend the Caucasian Railway from Vladikavkaz to the Persian frontier, if the Shah will undertake to meet it there with a trunk line from Teheran. Another line has been projected from Tiflis to Teheran, in which it is said Russian capital will be embarked, and a continuation of the line from Teheran to Herat is in contemplation. But the most important of all the railways talked of in the East is that of the Euphrates Valley, which will be over 1,000 miles in length, and is estimated to cost considerably over ten millions sterling. These are those who consider that this railway is still a very remote event, but its construction has, at any rate, been rendered much more probable by recent political changes. Projects for the construction of lines from Ismid, on the Sea of Marmora, to Aleppo, and from Alexandretta to Bagdad, are also under the serious consideration of English capitalists, and may before long be reduced from paper to actual fact.

Large as some of these schemes appear to be, they are not likely to furnish railway promoters with their chief work in the future. Great as are still the requirements some European States, they are but a drop in the bucket in comparison with those of Asia and America. On the former Continent, our Indian Empire demands an unlimited multiplication of the 7,551 miles already opened, and as, within the last five years, the receipts of the Indian Railways have increased from £3 2*s.* 4*d.* to £5 5*s.* per cent. on the capital expended, there is encouragement afforded to carry out the further extensions so greatly needed for the full development of the country. Unfortunately, China has rejected the overtures of European civilization in the matter of railways, and it is probable that years may elapse before the people of that country find themselves "clothed and in their right mind" with respect to this indispensable adjunct of progress. But it is otherwise with Japan. It is true that the Japanese are lamentably short of means. They must resort to Europe for the bulk of the capital required for their railway system. But the country is not without resources; it has a teeming population; and the people are fully alive to the importance of railway communication. Lines have already been constructed from Yokohama to Tokio, from Kobe to Osako, and from Osako to Saikio, and a prolongation of the line from Tokio to Tagasaki is now under consideration; while another line between Kioto and Otsu has recently been sanctioned, and will in all probability be completed within the next three years. Not less hopeful than Japan as a future field of railway operations are our Australian Colonies. In Victoria there are only 1,112 miles of railway yet constructed. This very inadequate mileage is now being increased. In Queensland, the central line is being extended for 170 miles westward from its present terminus, and in New South Wales, where only 600 miles of line have yet been constructed, a further 217 miles are now in course of construction, while it is anticipated that the extension projected to Hay and Wentworth will eventually be connected with a line to Adelaide. A new line from Port Darwine to Pine Creek, a distance of 132 miles, is being promoted by the Australian Government, and in Western Australia the new Eastern Railway, now in course of construction, is only the beginning of a general system that will connect the eastern agricultural district with the city of Perth.

It would seem to be the "manifest destiny" of the American Continent to design and carry out the most gigantic enterprises in railways as in other works of construction. Up to the end of last year, 81,841 miles of railway had been completed in the United States, of which 29,000 miles had been laid down within the last five years. In spite, however, of this unique progress, the spirit of railway speculation is probably as rampant now as it ever has been. Up to the present time, according to an American authority, a greater length of new track has been laid in the United States than during the corresponding period of any year since 1873. And that which is already done may be considered as only a fraction of the work actually decided on. The Texas and Pacific Company have undertaken the completion of the road from Fort Worth to the Pacific Coast, a distance of 1,200 miles, at a cost of over $24,000,000. The Kansas Railway Company are constructing 665 miles of new line; the Northern Pacific, 400 miles; and the Central, Eastern, and Southern lines have extensions in hand that will represent during the next 12 months an aggregate outlay of at least 20 millions sterling. Altogether, at the present time, there are about 15,000 miles of new railway under construction and surveyed in the United States—a mileage almost equal to the whole railway system of Russia, more than double that of Italy, and only about 2,000 miles short of that of Great Britain. Nor is the development of American railways confined to the United States. Canada has now fairly launched the Canadian-Pacific Railway, which will extend from the province of Ontario to the Pacific, a distance of about 2,000 miles, and the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland is promoting a line across the island from St. John's to St. George's Bay, which, with a corresponding service of steamers connecting the island with the mainland on the other side, would enable the Atlantic trade to be landed at and despatched from a point of North America nearly 1,000 miles nearer to Europe than New York. In Brazil, again, there are only 1,707 miles of new lines now in operation, and it is proposed to add considerably to this mileage.

It will be admitted, on the most superficial glance at the railway extensions proposed and in progress throughout the world, that there is no apparent lack either of confidence in the future of railways or of promised commercial activity resulting therefrom. But what of the means necessary to carry out such a multiplicity of gigantic schemes? Railways, even under the most favourable circumstances, are costly undertakings. In England, at the present low price of materials, the cost of laying a mile of single line in a substantial manner is not less than £1,600, and the capital employed per mile of line open represents an average of not less than £39,472. It is true that the pioneer railways constructed abroad are usually much less expensive by reason of the lighter materials with which they are laid, but even when this consideration has been duly discounted the average capital expenditure required cannot be put down at much less than £10,000 per mile of line open, and when we multiply by this figure the 65,000 miles of new lines, either in course of construction or projected throughout the world, we find that a capital of something like 650 millions sterling will be required to carry out the work. It is notorious that the recent results of railway speculations have not been so encouraging as to tempt capitalists to rush into similar projects in the time to come. Even in this country, with its enterprise commerce and unique mineral and manufacturing interests, in a total authorized capital of 704 millions there were in 1874—to select a year when trade was relatively good—over 132 millions on which no dividend at all was paid, and 36 millions more on which the dividends paid did not exceed 1 per cent. In America, the failure of railroad speculations, regarded as investments has almost become a byword, and even in the best of cases the average dividends have been far from remarkable. But on the other hand, railways have been to a greater extent than most other investments an improving source of revenue, and capitalists have now the great inducement of being able to make their money go further for a given result than they could ever do before, or are likely to do again for some

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some years to come. As an instance of the relatively low cost of railway construction at the present time, it is interesting to record that the first steel rails purchased by the Pacific Company in 1865 cost $234 per ton, while last year the same company paid only $48 per ton or less than one-fifth the price 14 years before. It is pretty much the same with the English railway companies, who were called upon, even so recently as 1873, to pay £15 10s. for rails that can now be bought for a little over £4 per ton. In other words, the cost of construction in the item of rails alone is now from £2,000 to £4,000 per mile less than it was a few years ago, according to the weight to the rails employed; and railways that are really required and show a reasonable prospect of yielding even the smallest dividend are likely on this account to find the ways and means placed at their disposal, at a time when money is so plentiful and the Bank rate so low. Railways, moreover, are not always regarded simply as investments. They are looked upon, and very justly, as the indispensable means to a desired end—as the avenues through which trade and commerce are to be opened up; and from this point of view Governments not altogether bankrupt are ready to lend their co-operation and even give the initiative to private speculation and enterprise.

THE EIGHTY-TON GUN.

EXPERIMENTS with the 80-ton gun were resumed at Shoeburyness, yesterday morning, in the presence of a numerous party of military and naval officers, including members of the Heavy Gun Committee, the Committee on Ordnance, the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and other departments, together with several visitors. Among those present were Colonel Alderson, R. A., Assistant Director of Artillery; General Younghusband, C.B., R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich Arsenal; Colonel Hastings, R.A., Commandant of Shoeburyness; Admiral Boys; Colonel Curtis, R.A., Chief Instructor of the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery; Colonel Fraser, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal; Colonel MacFarlan, R.E.; Major Hime, R.E; Major Ellis, R.A., Secretary to the Committee on Ordnance; Captain Cyprian Bridge, R.N.; Captain Pearse, R.A., Brigade Major at Shoeburyness; Captain Lewis, R.E.; Mr. C.V. Boys; and Mr. Ayerst. A more ungenial day for the experiments could scarcely have been selected. The two preceding days had been beautifully fine, but yesterday opened with a blinding snowstorm, which repeated itself at intervals, and was only briefly relieved by bursts of sunshine. The wind was bitterly cold, and was acknowledged as such by even the hardiest of veterans, some of whom ventured to compare the climate of Shoeburyness with that of the Balkans. Members of the Heavy Gun Committee who had assembled at the Royal Hotel, Southend, were in doubt whether to proceed to the practice ground—between four and five miles distant—until encouraged by a telegram from General Younghusband to come on and meet him there. About an hour behind the appointed time, but soon enough for all practical purposes, the official party came together at the scene of operations. The huge gun was mounted on its ponderous carriage supported on two six-wheeled bogies, the twelve wheels running on a species of railway jutting out obliquely at the foot of the low cliff overlooking the beach. The tide had receded to a great distance, leaving a far-reaching expanse of sandy flats, affording a range some miles in extent, measured in a line obliquely to the shore. The range runs nearly east-north-east; consequently the Arctic blast of yesterday was almost in the nature of a head wind.

The programme for the day was very simple in its character, but had for its immediate object the practical proof of a very important point. When the gun was fired rather more than a month ago the experiment had to be stopped, owing to the danger which arose from the stripping of the gas-check from the base of some of the projectiles. The gas-check separated from the shot almost directly the latter emerged from the gun, and flying up in the air for a considerable distance, descended on the shore in perilous proximity to a brickyard where men were at work. A remedy for this defect was consequently sought, and the trials of yesterday were partly intended to put to the test a new mode of fastening the gas check to the shot. The projectiles on this occasion were of the kind termed common shell, each weighing 1700 pounds, of which twenty pounds were due to the gas-check. The space in the interior of each shell, intended for the reception of a bursting charge, was filled in the usual way with sand and sawdust, to represent the proper weight of powder. The modification introduced in the mode of attaching the gas-check was extremely slight, but was evidently well devised. It consisted in running a shallow groove round the base of the shot, cutting the previous serrations or notches at right angles. The difference was too slight as to be scarcely observable, and yet, as the result proved, it was sufficient to prevent a repetition of the dangerous flights which excited alarm a few weeks back. The gas-checks in themselves were automatic, that is to say, their attachment to the base of the shot was secured by the pressure set up when the gun was fired. Under the impact of the discharge the copper disc was pressed against the base of the shot with sufficient force to drive the soft copper into the serrated edge, including the aforesaid groove, the grip thus obtained being such as to secure adequate cohesion. Thus firmly attached, it is the business of the gas-check to rotate the shot, as well as to prevent the blast of ignited gas from passing between the shot and the inner surface of the gun. Pushed forward by the exploded powder, the copper gas-check fits as a plastic material into the rifling of the gun, and as it travels along the spiral part of the grooves, it necessarily rotates the shot. The present gun, it should be observed, is polygrooved, having numerous shallow grooves instead of a few large ones of greater depth. The latter is the plan adopted when the shots are fitted with studs. Studded shot are evidently destined to be gradually dismissed from the service in favour of the rotatory gas-check system combined with polygroove rifling. Should breech-loaders be introduced, a still simpler form of gas-check will doubtless be adopted.

The charge of powder employed yesterday, like the weight of the shot, was the same as on the previous occasion, being 425 pounds of P2 powder, that is to say, consisting of cubes each an inch and a half thick. The bore of the gun is sixteen inches in diameter, and the powder chamber, eighteen inches; the length of the bore, including the powder chamber, being twenty-four feet. The cartridge yesterday was five feet in length, made up in one mass, the allowance of space being thirty-four cubic inches per pound of powder. Along the axis of the cartridge was a zinc tube, rather more than two inches in diameter, and bell-mouthed at each extremity. In the central part of its length this tube was pierced with several apertures, and its exact centre was a little bag of fine powder. When the cartridge was rammed home the zinc tube was in a line with the vent, the latter being bored through the rear of the gun also in an axial direction. Thus the flash which passed down the vent—or rather, we might say, along it—went straight to the bag of fine power midway along the zinc tube. The ignition thus effected sent jets of fire into the heart of the cartridge, the entire arrangement being intended to give the cuboidal powder a species of ignition somewhat resembling that which takes place in cartridges composed of German prismatic powder, as in the Krupp guns at Meppen. Four crusher gauges were fixed at the bottom of the bore, surrounding the axial vent. On the former occasion the pressure thus registered was between 19 and 20 foot tons on the square inch.

The firing party yesterday was under the command of Captain O'Callaghan, R. A., Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, aided by Captain Skinner, Staff Serjeant Tristram being No. 1 man. The gun was fired by means of an electric circuit, the apparatus employed for the purpose being a Wheatstone exploder. This was placed on the top of the low cliff, under cover of the wooden screens erected to ward off the force of the concussion caused by the firing of the gun, so as to protect the married soldiers' quarters. The first round was fired at a quarter to eleven. As in all the succeeding rounds, the angle of elevation given to the gun was three degrees. The time of flight to the first graze was somewhat uncertain, Captain O'Callaghan's manipulation of the water chronograph being accidentally interrupted. The interval appeared as 5·7 seconds which was perhaps slightly in excess of the reality. The ricochets were numerous. Jets of sand, and afterwards of water, were thrown up to a great height, and the pulsating roar of the shot after striking was very pronounced. The great gun recoiled on its many wheels seven feet six inches along the platform, and more than forty-three feet up the incline. The second round was fired shortly before half-past eleven, the time of flight, measured by a clock-work chronograph, being 5.4 seconds. The gun recoiled six feet on the platform and forty-one feet up the incline. This round having been fired some anxiety was created by the circumstance that the mountain range man was seen riding rapidly towards the shore. It was feared for a time that some erratic fragment of the gas-check had been doing harm among the distant shipping, though the distance seemed too great to render such a contingency possible. Happily the rider had no ill news to impart, and his intelligence concerning the gas-check was particularly satisfactory, his announcement being that these contrivances adhere to the shot until the projectile struck the sand. Of this violent impact was expected to separate the gas-check from the shot. When once a rifle projectile has struck earth or water its career is practically ended. From that moment its career is one of continued divergence from the line of fire, and it may even end its career by a dying leap at right angles to its original course.

The horseman who thus reported progress from the distant sands stated that the range of the shots was two thousand five hundred yards. After his return to his remote and dreary post the firing of the gun was resumed, the third round being got off at twelve o'clock. The time of flight to the first graze was 5·2 seconds, the recoil being ten feet on the platform and nearly forty feet on the incline. The fourth round was fired at twenty minutes past twelve, the time of flight being 5·4 seconds, and the recoil thirteen feet on the platform with fifty-one feet on the incline. The fifth and final round was fired in another twenty minutes, the time of flight to the first graze being 5·5 seconds, and the recoil eleven feet plus forty-two feet.

According to the experience afforded by these five rounds, the new mode of affixing the gas-checks had every appearance of being a decided success. Further investigation may be requisite to establish a final decision, but it is evident that substantial progress has been made towards a settlement of this part of the problem. Respecting the effect of the experiments on the surrounding neighbourhood, it may be observed that the windows of the officers' mess room suffered rather severely, the sashes in one instance being broken as well as the glass. In the officers' quarters, somewhat nearer the gun, windows were broken, though in a less degree, and some of the lighter woodwork inside was started from its place. Damage was also experienced elsewhere, but the wind evidently drove the force of the blast somewhat away from the village. None of the air-gauges of the Trinity Board were set up, but preparations are being made for fixing these at a greater elevation above the ground than hitherto.—*Standard*, Nov 21.

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NOTICES.

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Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the Manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to
W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
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Bombay, 6th November 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN HODGART, late of Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, Scotland, Gentleman, died on the 11th day of February, 1879, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the Will annexed) of his Estate and Effects having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were, on the 4th day of December, 1879, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. SAMUEL HODGERT (Foreman of Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay,) the constituted Attorney of MATTHEW HODGART, ALEXANDER FULLERTON, JOHN HODGART, CHARLES JONES, and JOHN HODGART, Junior, the Executors named in the said Will. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the said estate of the said John Hodgart are required to send in particulars of the same in writing WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof to us at our Office at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Samuel Hodgert will remit the Assets of the said Estate to the said Executors in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay their debts to the above-named Administrator, Samuel Hodgert.
SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY and STEUART LAMBERT MACNAGHTEN ...... } Liquidators and Petitioners.
By an ORDER of the HIGH COURT of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 17th day of November, 1879, on the Petition of the above-named Petitioners, it was ordered that the voluntary winding-up of the said Carwar Company, Limited, should be continued under the supervision of this Honourable Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1879, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES, if any, to Messrs. WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY and STEUART LAMBERT MACNAGHTEN, the Liquidators of the said Company, at their Office, No. 24, Apollo Street, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are themselves or by their Attornies to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1879.
SMITH AND FRERE,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

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THE undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 18th instant, for the LANDING of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in Bombay for one year from the 1st January next to 31st December, 1880. Copy of the Conditions and Form of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at undersigned's office on and after the 12th current.
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FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Bombay 10th December 1879.

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GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.
RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.
A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.
A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.
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Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
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CHEAP INDIAN RATES.
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.
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WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.
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SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions, towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken in single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A very powerful and handsome pair of Bay Waler G[illegible] 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly broken to [illegible] harness. Rs. 2,500.
A pair of well-watched powerful dark Bay Waler [illegible] 5 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and [illegible] together. Rs. 2,000.
A pair of Brown Geldings, 5 years old, 16-1 high, [illegible] saddle and harness. Rs. 1,400.
A pair of nearly T B Geldings, 5 years old, [illegible] been driven together. Rs. 2,000.
A well-bred Bay Gelding, 6 years old, [illegible] saddle and harness, would make a first cha[illegible]
A Chesnut Gelding, broken to saddle and [illegible] fencer. Rs. 750.
A Chesnut Cob, 5 years, up to weight, a splendid perfectly quiet in saddle and harness. Rs. 1,[illegible]
A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, has been through a cavalry riding school and is good paces. Rs. 1,000.
A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hands, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.
A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 5th December 1879.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P., or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on one line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in on extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

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